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ABSTRACT

The manual teaches SignFont, a written form of sign language. Following a brief introduction, the first of three major sections describes the SignFont alphabet, structured according to the parts of every sign that is written (handshape, action area, location, movement). The second section discusses in greater detail how the SignFont characters are put together to spell signs, including a section on writing basic non-manuals (facial expressions and body language) that change the grammar or meaning of a sign. Answers to exercises in the manual precede the third major section, which consists of a dictionary of several hundred written signs. (JW)

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ARCHITECT: FINAL VERSION

SIGNFONT HANDBOOK

OCTOBER 1987

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In Memory of

Frank Allen Paul

who contributed so much to this
and other projects in the
Deaf Community, and
who gave so joyously of himself to others.

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Text by Don Newkirk

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PREFACE

SIGNFONT is an attempt to create a written form of Sign Language that is easy to learn, easy to read, and easy to write by hand or by computer. Other people have tried to do this before, and we are building on their experience.

We ask you to join us as a **SignFont Architect** to make this writing system work and continue to grow. During the past two years many people in the Deaf community in San Diego, and 40 Deaf and hearing researchers, linguists, artists, educators, and writers around the country have contributed their ideas and energy to **SignFont**.

This handbook is designed to help you learn **SignFont** in the shortest time possible. There are three main sections in the Handbook. The first is a description of the **SignFont** alphabet. This is a listing of the parts of every sign that are written — Handshapes, Movements, and so on. The second section is a more detailed discussion of how to put the **SignFont** characters together to spell signs. Last, there is a Dictionary of several hundred signs. It includes all the signs used in this Handbook plus many other useful signs. In this section there are also helpful tables of useful pronouns, fingerspelling conventions, and numbers.

Please read through the handbook carefully and try the exercises. The answers to the exercises are printed at the end of the "How to Write" section, so you can check immediately to see if you understand the system. ■

SignFont (SignFont) is a writing system for Sign Language. It was developed by Sam Supalla and Richard Wilbur. **SignFont** is based on the work of William Stokoe, Dorothy Casterline, Carl Croneberg, and Ursula Bellugi. **SignFont** is a modification of the Stokoe notation system.

SignFont is a phonemic writing system. It is not a picture system. It is not a word-for-word translation system. It is a system that represents the basic parts of signs.

SignFont is a writing system that is easy to learn, easy to read, and easy to write by hand or by computer. It is a system that is flexible enough to represent the many dialects of Sign Language.

SignFont is a system that is easy to learn because it is based on the parts of signs that are easy to see and feel. It is a system that is easy to read because it is based on the way signs look. It is a system that is easy to write because it is based on the way signs are made.

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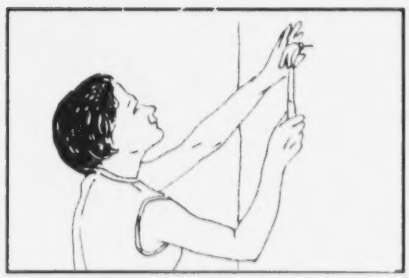


THIS WOMAN is driving a nail into the wall. Exactly how is she doing it? Let's see:

What *tool* is she using?	A hammer.
What *side* of the tool is active?	The flat front side.
Where?	Up over her head.
What is the *action*?	Pounding.

Signing is a lot like this, but our hands are the tools. For example, to sign MY,

we know the following information:

What *tool*?	A "B" hand.
What *side* of the tool?	The front.
Where?	On the chest.
What *action*?	Touch.

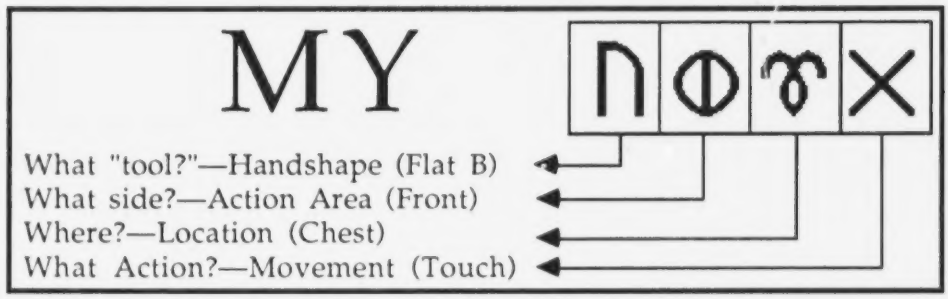
INTRODUCTION

Now, let's try describing how to sign MY with **SignFont** *symbols* instead of words:

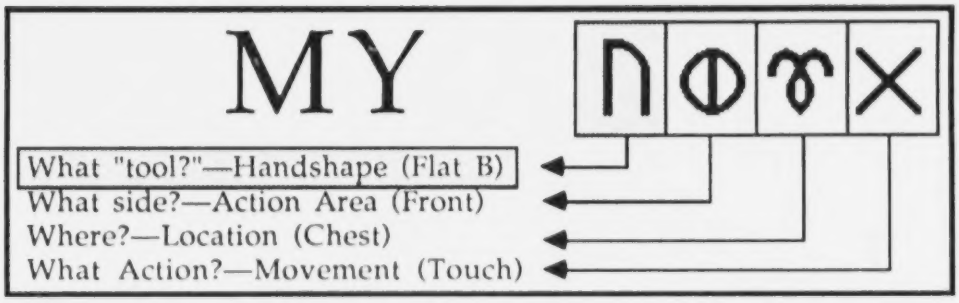
What *tool*?	The *Handshape* is	∩
What *side* of the tool?	The *Action Area* is	Φ
Where?	The *Location* is	♈
What *action*?	The *Movement* is	X

Let's write these symbols all in a row like a word: ∩Φ♈X. That was easy! You just have to remember that all signs have these four pieces. In **SignFont**, write the Handshape first, the Action Area second, the Location third, and the Movement last.

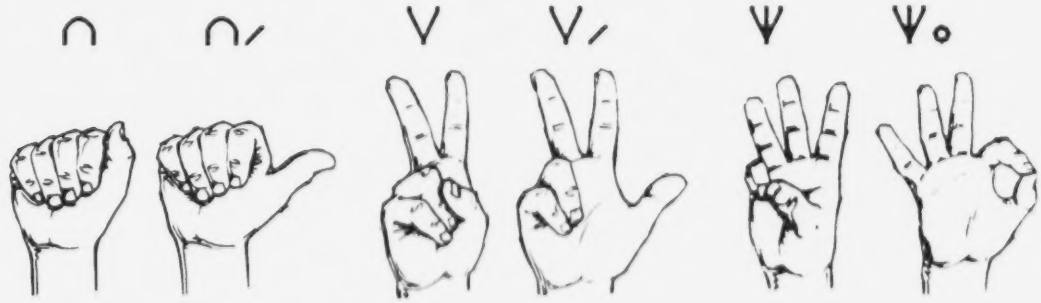
You will see a lot of the box below as you read along. It will remind you of what you need to write.



A little later we will add the second hand, some facial expressions and body movements, and that's about all there is to writing signs. You can jump right in now and learn all about **SignFont**. ■



THE HANDSHAPE is the first thing we write in **SignFont**. It is like naming the tool we use to make signs. Here are some of the handshape symbols you will need to write with **SignFont**, with drawings of handshapes that go with them. Try copying these handshape symbols in the space below.



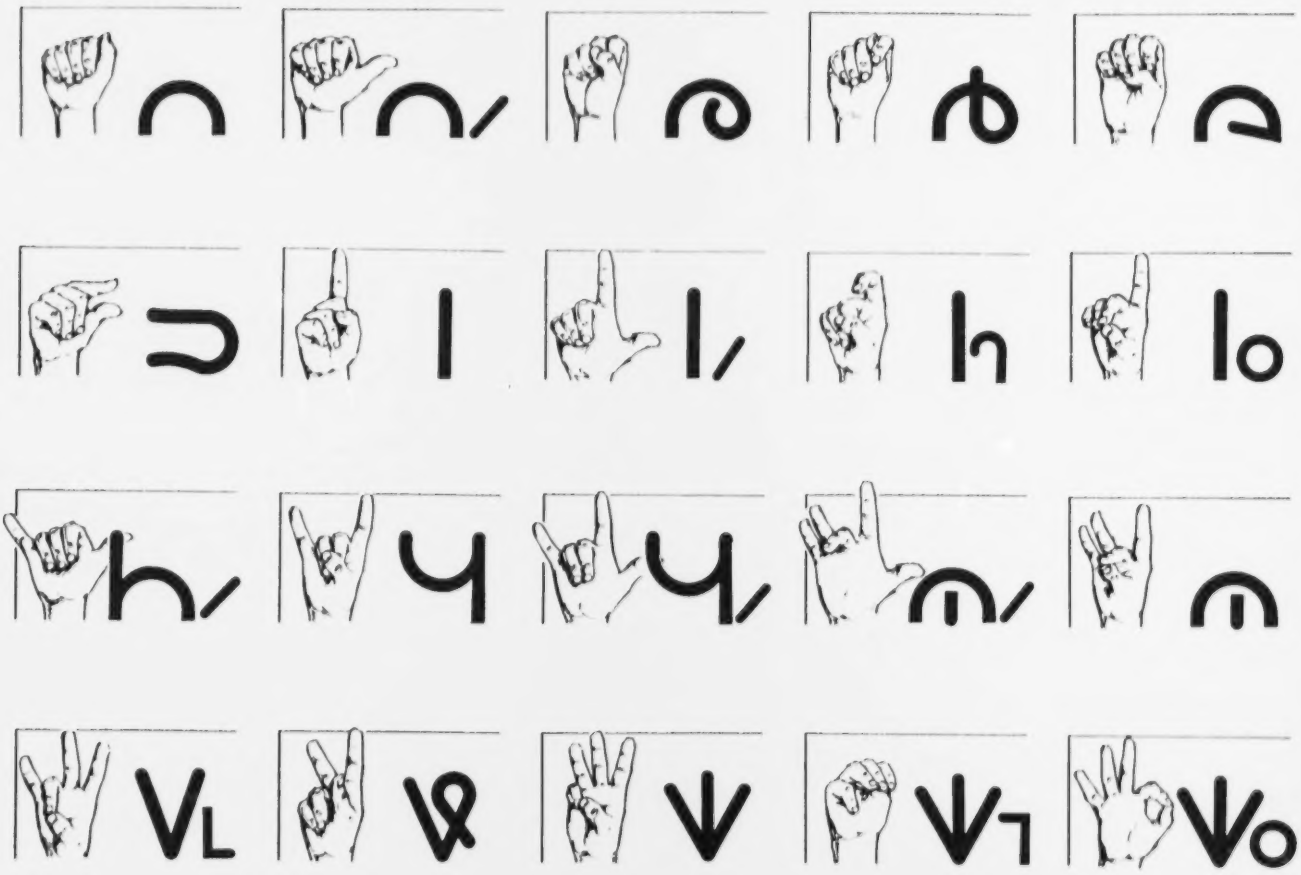
Here are some signs that use them. There are symbols for the four parts of each sign. For now, just pay attention to the handshape symbols printed in **bold**. We'll explain the other symbols later.

∩	∩ΦϞx&	SORRY	∩/	∩/ƟJXƳᴴ	GIRL
V	VσɹXƳ	SEE	V/	V/ƟɹXƳV	LOUSY
Ψ	ΨƟ⊂Xᴴ	WATER	Ψ∘	Ψ∘ΦJXᗑᴴ	CAT

Can you think of other signs that use each of these handshapes? Write the gloss on the lines below.

∩	EVERYDAY	V	_____	Ψ	_____
∩/	_____	V/	_____	Ψ∘	_____

HANDSHAPE

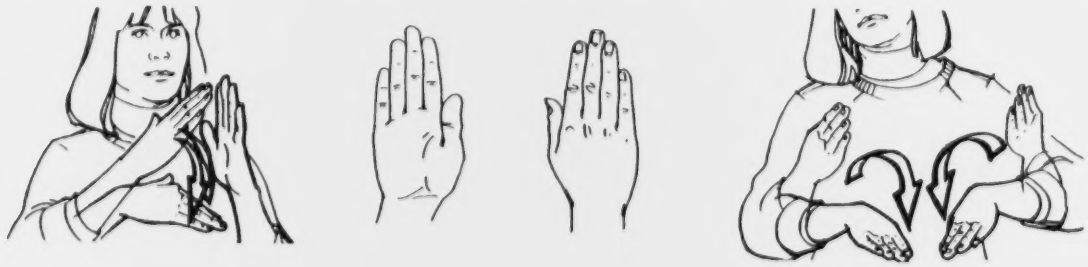


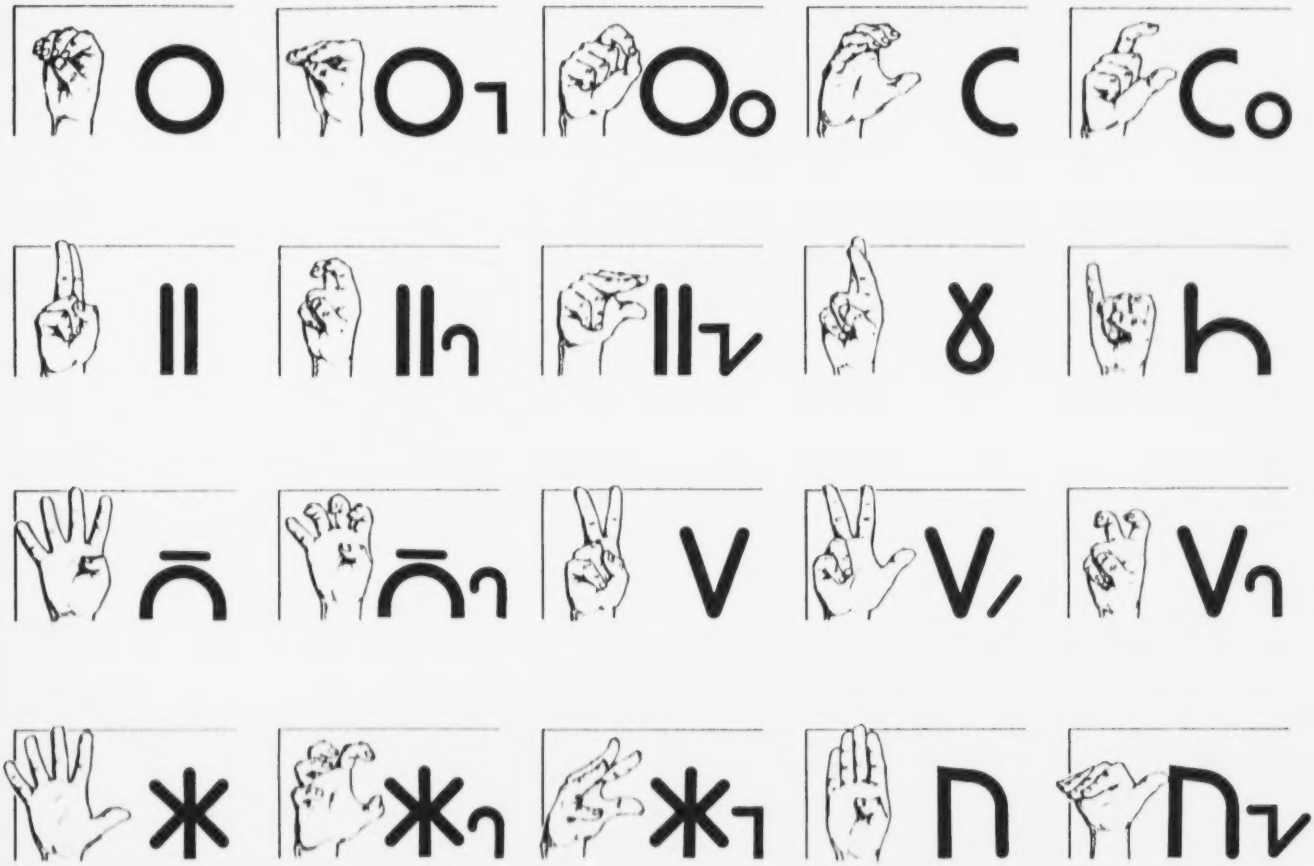
Can you see the handshapes in the symbols? Note how the ∩ shape in *A* ∩, *S* ◔, *T* ◔, and *E* ◔ looks like the shape of a fist. See how the "fingers" stick up in *I* h and *HORNS* Ч. Can you recognize other symbols this way?

Whether you are right-handed or left-handed, you will use the same symbol for a handshape. That way "righties" and "lefties" can read each other's writing!

When you make a sign with a certain handshape, that handshape stays the same even if your hand turns. The same thing is true of handshape symbols! Use the same symbol even if your hand turns or moves.

Look at these pictures. All of the handshapes (right or left, facing front or back) are the same: ∩.





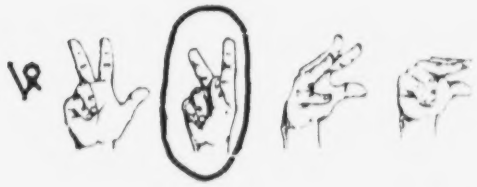
The "little" symbols in the handshape chart are accent marks. They can be used only with another symbol. With handshapes they have these meanings:

- ◝ means the thumb sticks out (ᑎ◝ ᐃ◝ ᕼ◝ ᖁ◝ ᓂ◝ ᐯ◝ ᑯ◝)
- ◦ means "baby" (Oᵒ Cᵒ) or there is a "loop" (ᐃᵒ ᐺᵒ)
- ᒣ means bend the finger knuckles (ᐃᒣ ᐄᒣ ᑯᒣ ᐦᒣ ᐯᒣ)
- ᒣ means bend the hand knuckles (ᐺᒣ ᐄᒣ ᐦᒣ)
- ᓴ means bend the finger knuckles and stick out the thumb (ᐯᓴ)
- ᓴ means bend the hand knuckles and stick out the thumb (ᐄᓴ ᑎᓴ)
- ᓚ means the pinkie finger sticks out (ᐯᓚ)

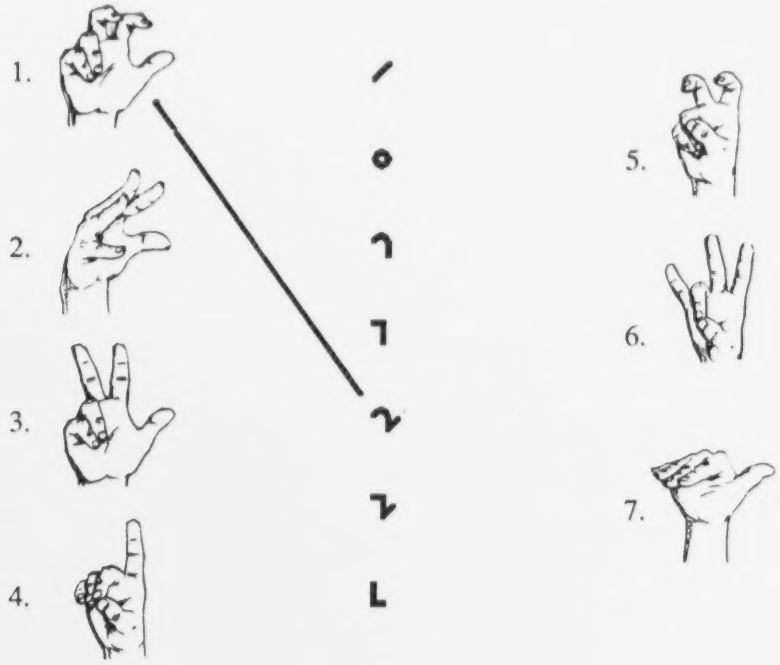
You may want to use these accent marks in combinations other than those shown to create a particular handshape. For example, the "thumb-out B" ᑎ◝ in STUBBORN ᑎ◝ᘐᔑᘃᑎᓴᐣ.

HANDSHAPE

1. Getting to know the Handshapes. Circle the correct handshape for each handshape symbol. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

1. 
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

2. Try this matching game. Draw a line from each little accent mark to the handshape that goes with it. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.



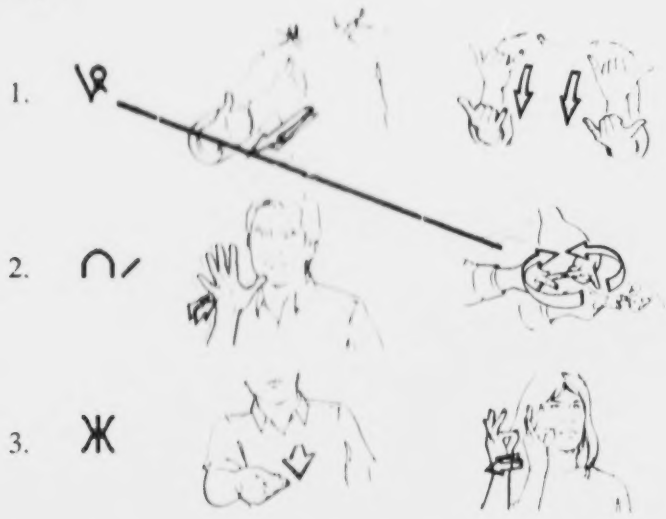
ᑎᘿᐅᔪᓐ-ᑎᓯᘿᘿᑐᐯᖏᐯ HANDSHAPE

Here is the whole handshape alphabet. Practice writing the characters in the space provided.

HANDSHAPE

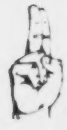
These exercises will help you learn the Handshape alphabet. The first example in each one is done for you. The answers begin on page 53.

3. Draw a line from each sign pictured to the symbol(s) for its handshape. The first one is done for you.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

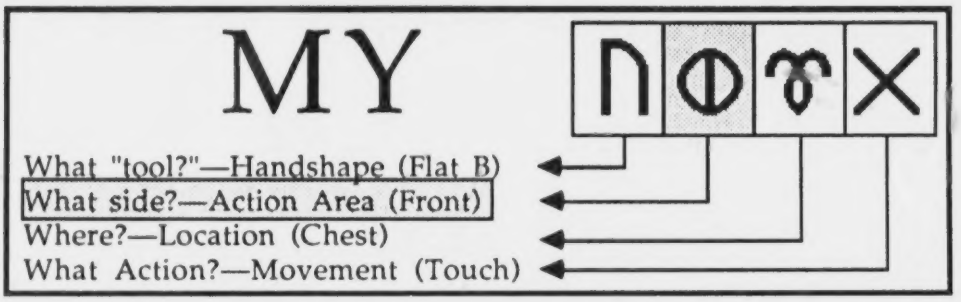
4. Write the symbol(s) for each handshape. The first one is done for you.

1. ___
2. ___
3.  ___
4. ___
5. ___
6. ___

5. Write the letter or number each handshape symbol stands for. Use the dictionary in the back of the Handbook for help. The first one is done for you.

4 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

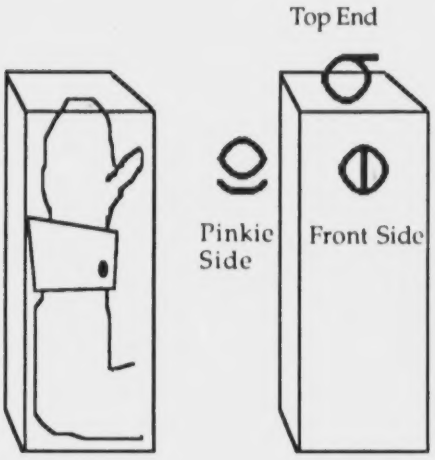
ACTION AREA



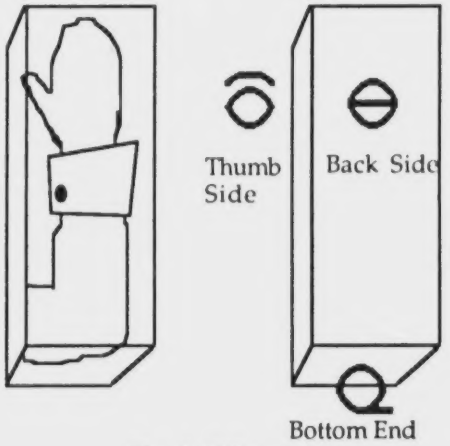
THE ACTION AREA is the second piece of a sign that we write, just after the handshape. Think of how we use a tool to do a job. The job is easier if we use the appropriate side, edge, or end of the tool. Usually we don't try to drive a nail with the back of a hammer or the handle! It's the same with signing. In each sign, we write whether we're using the front side, the elbow, and so on.

Here are some of the Action Area symbols. Practice writing them in the space below.

Imagine a box around your right hand. As you look at it, with the front facing you, you can see that it has six sides, even though you can't see them all at once. Now turn it over, to see the rest.



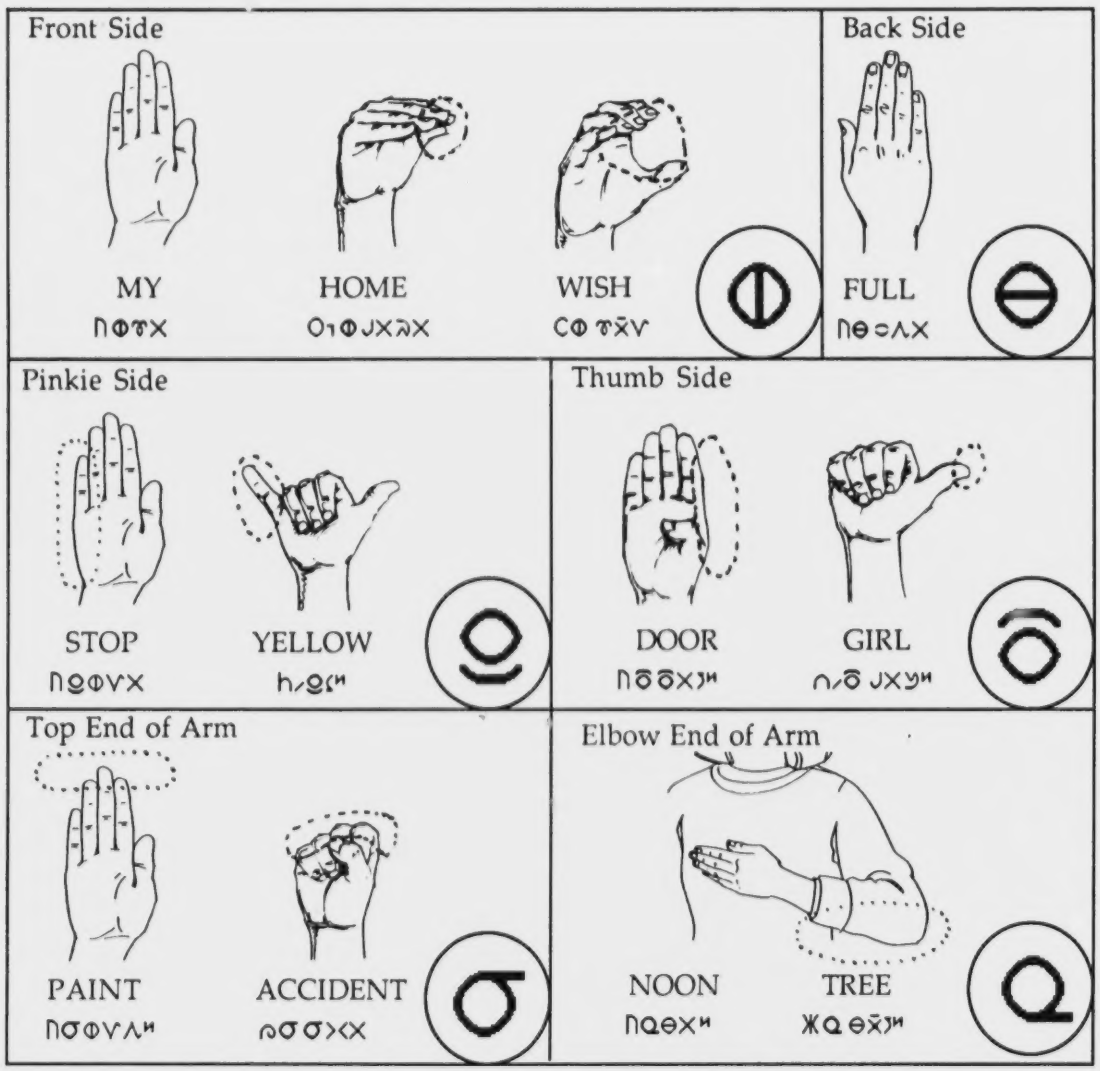
Front View



Back View

ACTION AREA

The hand is like a magic tool, because when the handshape changes, the sides can change shape. It's like a hammer one minute when we sign SORRY, making a circle with the front side of the hand on the chest. Then, presto! our hand becomes more like a pancake turner when we sign PLEASE. The front side of the hand opens up to become a hand. The signs feel different, of course, but it's still the *front* side that makes the sign! This is how the Action Areas work with all the different handshapes.

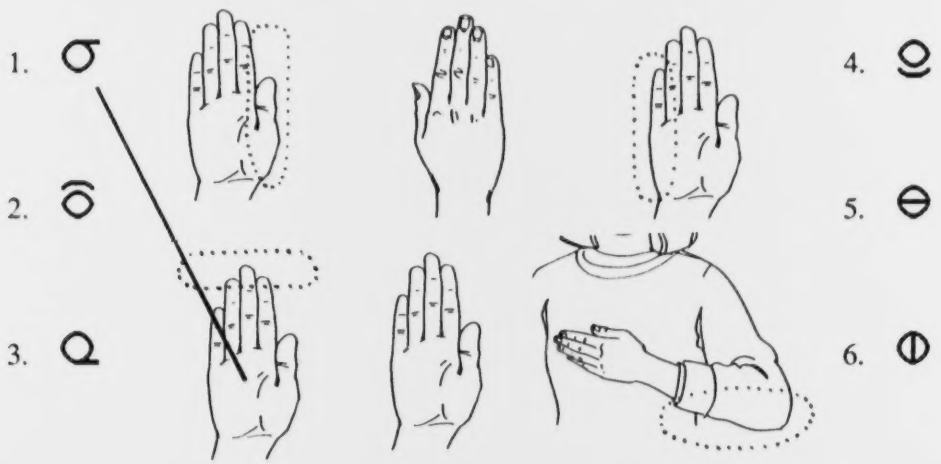


ACTION AREA

These are examples of signs that use these Action Areas. Notice that the front side sometimes includes some fingers, as with the O1 handshape in HOME O1ΦJX∂X or the C handshape in WISH CΦ↾X̄V; and that it sometimes is only the palm, as with the ∩ handshape in MY ∩Φ↾X. The same thing happens with the top end of the arm. Sometimes fingers are out, as with the ∩ handshape of PAINT ∩σΦVΛᴴ, and sometimes the top end is the knuckles alone, as with the ∾ handshape in ACCIDENT ∾σσ><X. It just depends on which *tool* your hand becomes to make the sign.

Did you notice that when you make a sign with both hands, there are *two* Action Area symbols? We write one for each hand, as in PAINT ∩σΦVΛᴴ and ACCIDENT ∾σσ><X. You'll see a lot more two-handed signs as we go along.

1. Choose the Action Area each symbol stands for. Draw a line. Use the symbol chart on page 14 for help. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

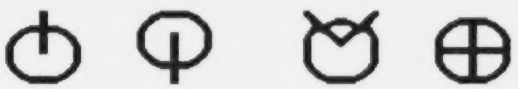


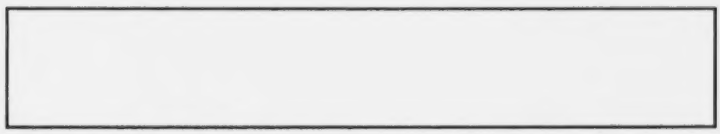
2. This may be a little tricky. In the following exercise, make the sign for each English word to yourself, then circle either Φ (front side) or σ (top end), whichever goes with the sign. The first one is done for you. The spellings for the whole signs are given with the answers, which begin on page 53.

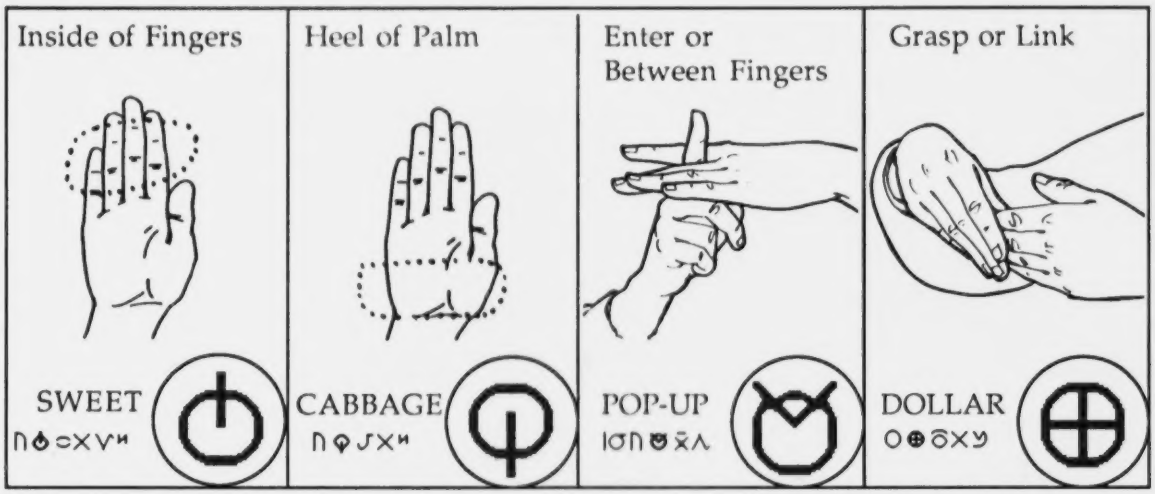
1.	HAPPY (Φ) σ		4.	ME Φ σ		7.	EAT Φ σ	
2.	THINK Φ σ		5.	HOME Φ σ		8.	CAT Φ σ	
3.	FEEL Φ σ		6.	IDEA Φ σ		9.	GAME Φ σ	

ACTION AREA

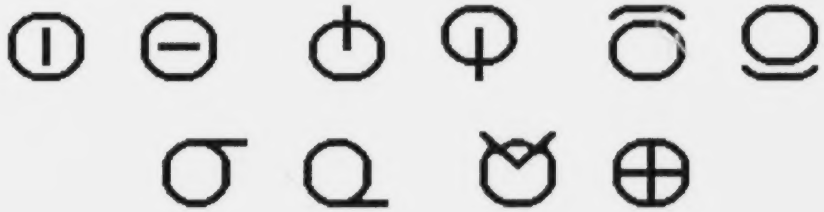
Sometimes it isn't enough to know only what side of the hand to use. Some signs use just a particular part of the hand, or use a handshape in a special way. We have four symbols to show these special situations. Practice writing them in the space provided.







Here are all the Action Area symbols again:



ᑕᓂᑐᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᐅᓕᖕᓂᒃ ACTION AREA

Some handshapes can be used with many different Action Area symbols, like the **ᑎ (flat B)** handshape shown on the other page. Here are more examples of Action Area with ᑎ. Remember, the signs with two Action Area symbols are made with both hands.

Front Side		Back Side		Thumb Side	
MY	ᑎᐆᖅᐸ	FRUSTRATED	ᑎᓀᓵᐸᒃ	KICK	ᑎᑐᓇᐱᐸ
SCHOOL	ᑎᐆᐅᐸᒃ	ARRIVE	ᑎᓀᐅᔾᔪᐸ	RELIEVED	ᑎᑐᖅᕆᐯ

Pinkie Side		Top End		Elbow End	
SOME	ᑎᓇᐆᕿᓐ	PAINT	ᑎᑎᐆᐯᐱ	NOON	ᑎᑫᓀᐸᒃ
PIE	ᑎᓇᐆᕿᓐᕿᐸ	CITY	ᑎᑎᑎᐸᒃᓘ	FALL	ᑎᑐᑫᐸᐯᒃ

Inside of Fingers		Heel of Palm	
ALMOST	ᑎᐃᓀᐸᐱ	CABBAGE	ᑎᐊᔨᐸᒃ
THAN	ᑎᐃᓄᐯᐸᐯ	CHEESE	ᑎᐊᐊᕿᔪᒃ

Can you think of signs using the ᑎ handshape with these action areas? Write the glosses on the lines below. One example is shown.

Front Side	Back Side	Thumb Side
SORRY	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Pinkie Side	Top End	Elbow End
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

ACTION AREA

3. The Action Area symbols mean the same thing, no matter what handshape they go with. See if you can circle the Action Area symbol that goes with each drawing. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

1.

6.

2.

7.

3.

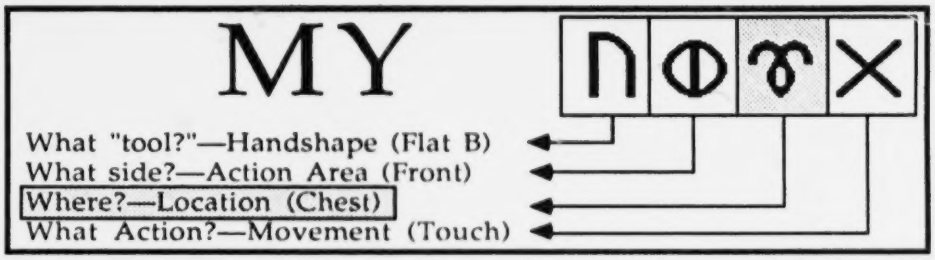
8.

4.

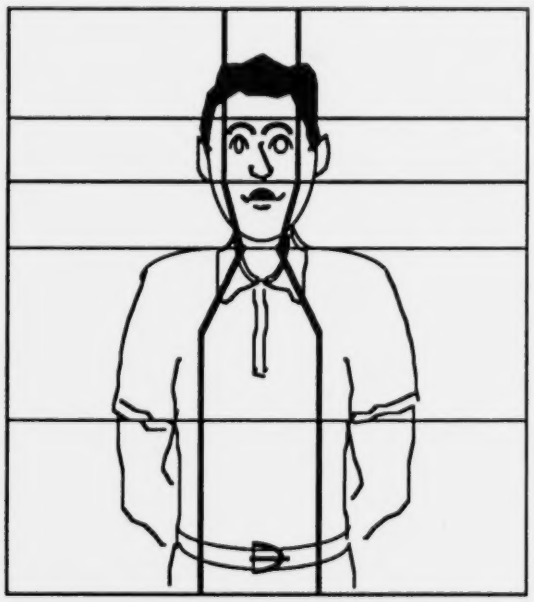
9.

5.

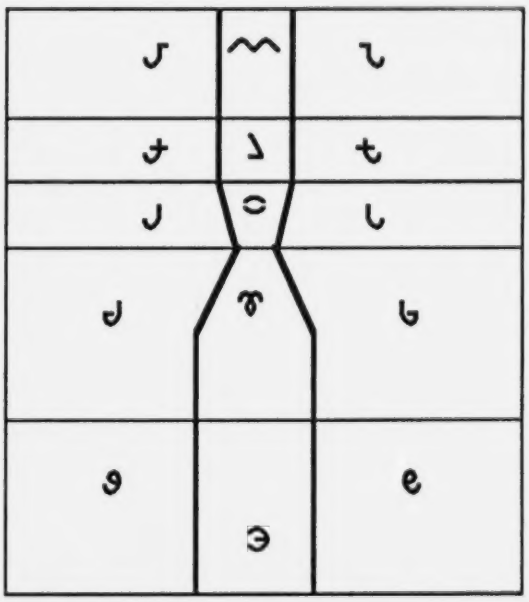
10.



BEFORE WE USE a tool to do a job, we have to know where to do it. The place where a sign is made is called its Location. In **SignFont**, we write the location third in a sign, after the Handshape and Action Area symbols. We have a different symbol for each body location. In the drawing below, you can match each body location with its **SignFont** symbol.



Body Locations



SignFont Body Location Symbols

Practice writing the Location symbols here.

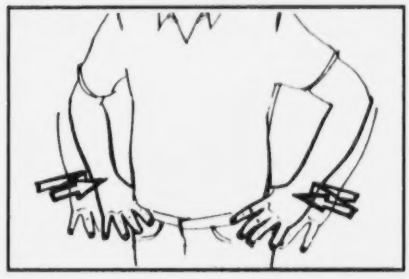
LOCATION

In **SignFont**, right-handed and left-handed signers spell signs the same way. For example, POLICE is written with the opposite-shoulder symbol; for a left-handed signer it is made on the right shoulder.

POLICE

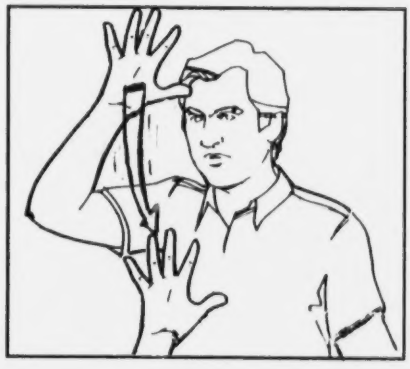
We all read and write **SignFont** as if we were watching a right-handed signer.

Most signs are made in one location and have only one location symbol. Some signs are made with each hand in a different location. For instance, SICK is written with **two** location symbols right next to each other, to show that the right hand is at the forehead and the left hand is at the chest. RUSSIA is made with one hand at each side.



RUSSIA

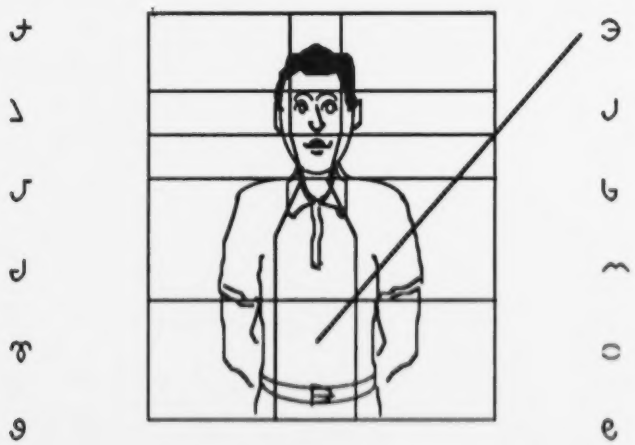
Most signs begin and end in the same location. Sometimes, as in GENTLEMAN, the hands move to a new location at the end of the sign. We show this by writing the new location symbol later: .



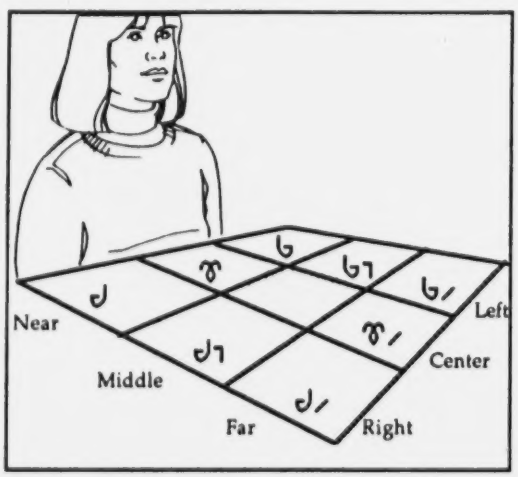
GENTLEMAN

LOCATION

1. Draw a line from each location symbol to the place on the picture that it goes with. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.



Many signs are made out in front of the body. In **SignFont** we show that a sign is half-way out in front by adding the accent mark ˌ after the location symbol, as in PREACH ˌ. A sign made all the way out in front adds the accent mark ˊ, as in YOU ˊ. Signs on or near the body don't have these accent marks. The drawing below shows how we write all the locations level with the chest, for example. The same accent marks can be used with any of the location symbols.



Did you notice that if a sign is exactly in the middle it has no location symbols? This is true only at the chest level, where most signs are made. It lets us write most signs with fewer symbols!

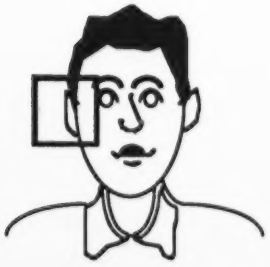
The drawings in the next few pages will help you choose the location symbols to write. Notice which of the examples use the accent marks.

LOCATION

Right Temple:
CABBAGE
FOR
HORSE

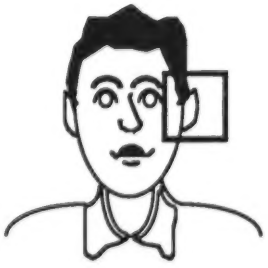
Forehead, Top of Head:
BLACK
SUMMER
SICK
HAT

Left Temple:
DEER
(usually left hand)



Right Ear:
LISTEN
EARRING

Nose, Eyes:
SEE
LOUSY
BLIND
FUNNY
RAIN



Left Ear:
LEFT-EAR
EARPHONES
(usually left hand)

Right Cheek:
HOME
GIRL
YESTERDAY
PREACH

Mouth, Chin:
EAT
RED
NOT
TALK

Left Cheek:
SMILE
FAMOUS
(usually left hand)

ᐊᐅᐱᐊᓂᐊᓕᐊᓂ LOCATION

Right Shoulder, Arm: ᔪ

VOLUNTEER	ᐯ∘ᐃᔪᐊᔾᔨᖅ
RESPONSIBLE	ᓂᔪᕿᑦᑕᐅᖅ
REMIND	ᑎᓗᐃᔪᐊᖅ

Chest: ᖁ

MY	ᑎᐃᖁᐊ
PLEASE	ᑎᐃᖁᕆᓇ
WISH	ᑕᐃᖁᕆᐯ
YOU	ᐅᓂᖁᓱ

Left Shoulder, Arm: ᓚ

POLICE	ᑕᘐᓚᐊᖅ
HOSPITAL	ᐅᓂᓚᕆᑦᕆᐯ
HIKING	ᐊᐃᔪᓚᐊᖅ
CAR-THERE	ᐯᓱᘎᓚᓗ

Right Side: ᕐ

RUSSIA	ᐊᘐᕐᕿᐊᖅ
LIVER	ᑎᓗᐃᕐᐊᖅ

Abdomen: ᕮ

DISGUSTED	ᐊᓘᐃᕮᕆᓇ
ABDOMEN	ᑎᑲᕮᐊᖅ

Left Side: ᕓ

STOMACH	ᑎᓗᐃᕓᐊᖅ
NAVY	ᐅᓘᐃᕓᐸᕐᐊᖅ

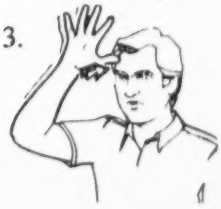
LOCATION

Try these exercises for Location practice. The answers begin on page 53.

2. Write the location symbol(s) for each of the signs pictured. The first one is done for you.

1. ᑲ _____

2. _____

3.  _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

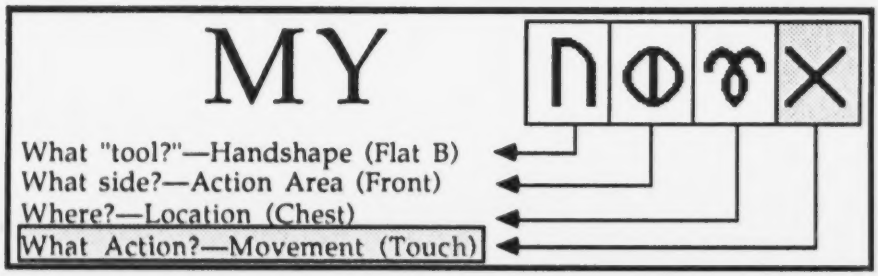
8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

3. Do these signs need accent marks? Read this list of glosses and think about <u>where</u> each of the signs is made. Write YES if it is made away from the body and needs an accent mark. Write NO if a sign doesn't need an accent mark because it is made on the body. The first one is done for you.

1. YOU <u>YES</u>
2. MY _____
3. PREACH _____
4. PRACTICE _____
5. TEACH _____
6. BLACK _____



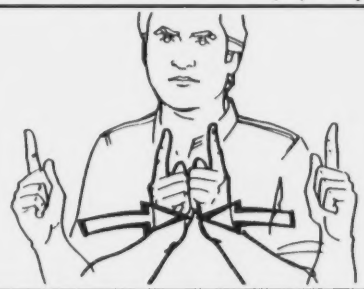
MOVEMENT is the action we perform in making a sign, much like the work we do with tools, such as tapping on a nail with a hammer when we hang a picture. It is the last thing we write in a **SignFont** sign, after the Handshape, Action Area, and Location symbols.

We can put **SignFont** movement symbols into two groups. In Arm movements, the arm and hand move together. When you move your forearm down in DOUBTFUL ⍜⌾⍒⍀, you have made an arm movement. Hand movements involve only hands or fingers. For instance, in YES ⍜⌾⍁⍀, your wrist makes your hand move.

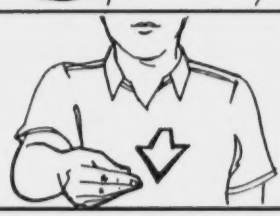
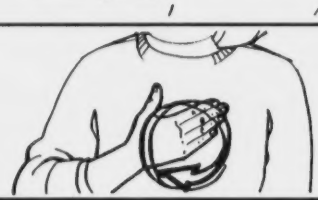
MOVEMENT SYMBOLS

Practice writing the symbols in the space below.

Arm Movements. Look at these symbols and the movements they represent.

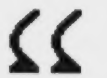
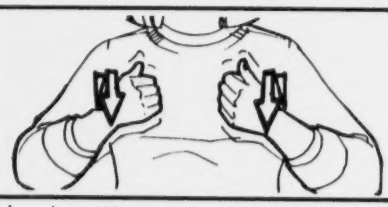
>	LIE Move away from signing side.	
<	BLACK Move toward signing side.	
<>	DIFFERENT The hands pull apart.	
><	MEET The hands come together.	
≷	WAR Side-to-side.	

ᐅᓀᐦᐃᔨᓂᐦ MOVEMENT

ᐱ	TALL ᐃᑎᑎᐦᐋᐱ Up.	
ᐯ	NOW ᐲᓂᐧᐯ = Down.	
ᐯᐱ	PAINT ᑎᓯᐦᐧᐯᐱᐣ Up-and-down.	
ᕒ	INVITE ᑎᖾᐧᐯᕒ Toward the body.	
ᔦ	GIVE ᐅᓀᓂᔭ Away from the body.	
ᔦᕒ	COMMUTE ᐱᓂᐧ ᔦᕒᐣ Toward-and-away (To-and-fro).	
ᓐ	PLEASE ᑎᐦᐢᐋ ᓐ Circle.	

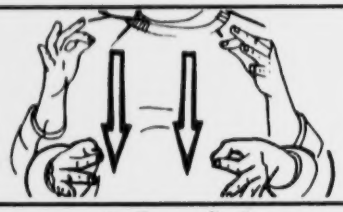
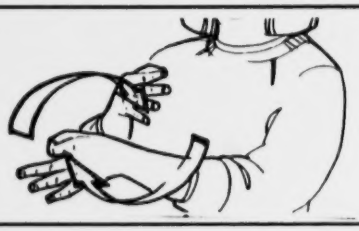
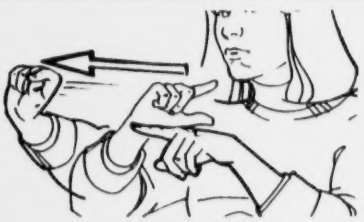
MOVEMENT

Hand Movements. Look at these symbols and the movements they represent.

	BET Twist-in.	
	OTHER Twist-out.	
	YES Nod at wrist.	
	STUDY Wiggle the fingers.	
	MY Touch.	
	BATH Keep touching.	
	CAR-THERE Pause.	

MOVEMENT

"Accent marks" appear only with some other movement symbol. Look at each symbol and its example to understand what it means.

=	DECIDE Identical — both hands make the same movement together.	
~	CAR Alternate — both hands make the same movement, one at a time.	
≠	INSTEAD Opposite — both hands make the same movement, but in mirror image.	
″	MOUSE Repeat.	
ˊ	VERY-LONG Slow emphasis.	
ˊˊ	ZOOM-OFF Fast emphasis.	

MOVEMENT

1. Pick the sign that is written with the movement symbol given. (NOTE: the movement may be more complex than the single symbol shown.) The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

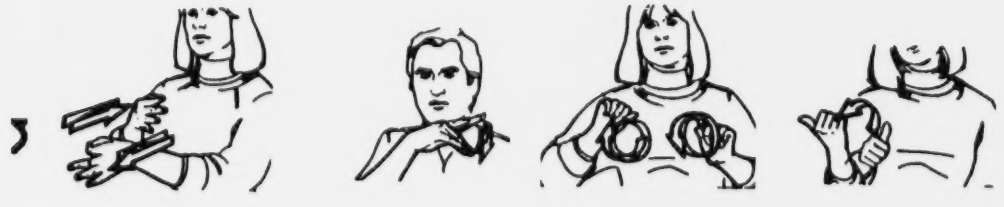
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6. 

2. Pick the symbol that is appropriate for the movement of each sign given. (NOTE: the movement may be more complex than the single symbols shown.) The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

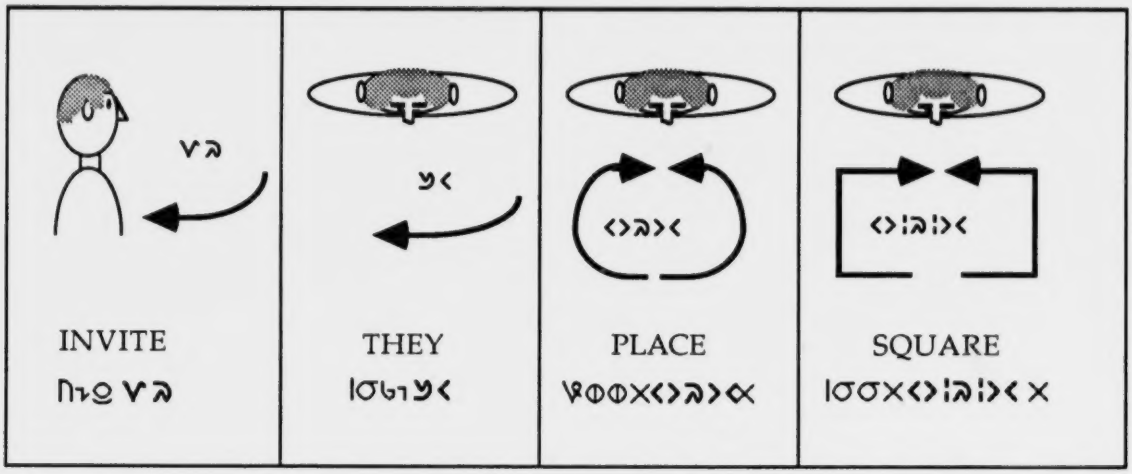
More Complex Movements

SignFont uses 20 symbols to represent all the movements possible in Sign Language. How can we do this? We build movements up from smaller pieces. All of the basic movements may occur alone or together with other basic symbols. The movement pieces may happen one at a time in order, or at the same time. Finally, complex movements may combine with other complex movements to create even more complex movements. The drawings in this section show how to use **SignFont** symbols to write sign movements.

Arcs and Angles

In **SignFont**, when we write an arm movement symbol such as ע, ʌ, or ‹, we usually mean that the movement is straight. To write an arcing or curved movement, as in INVITE or PLACE, we use two or more arm movement symbols in a row: INVITE ⊓↻ϱ⋎ג; PLACE ⍱⌽⌽×‹›ג›‹×. We call these movements that combine more than one direction "compound arm movements."

To write an arm movement that jogs in the middle, as in SQUARE, we use two or more arm movement symbols with the pause symbol ¦ in between: SQUARE ⌾σ×‹›¦ג¦›‹×.



Compound Path Movements

3. Can you draw an arrow showing the movement in these signs? The first one is done for you. Answers are on page 53.

1. FINE ✳⊘↟×ע⋎ ____

2. INSTEAD ⍱∘⌽⌽ג⋎ע* ____

3. CREATE ∩⊘⁀×ʌע ____

4. LOUSY ⌊⊘ϟ×ע⋎ ____

MOVEMENT

Movements with Touch

In addition to simple touch movements as in MY ∩⊕ϯ✕, the touch can occur in different places within a sign. The following chart shows most of the ways we can use the touch symbol in **SignFont** spelling.

Complex Movements with Touch ✕

✕	Simple Touch	MY STAND WITH	∩⊕ϯ✕ V⊂∩⊕✕ ∩⊕⊕✕=
✕ᴴ	Repeated Touch	SICK POLICE FATHER	∩⌿⊕⁓ϯ✕=ᴴ C⊖ϭ✕ᴴ Ж⊖⁓ ✕ᴴ
→ ✕	Arm Movement to Touch	SPECIFIC THINK-OF	I⊂⊖ϑ✕ I⊂⁓ק✕
✕ →	Touch, then Arm Movement	CENT BEFORE	I⊂⁓✕ϑ ∩ɵɵ✕ק
✕ ⌒ ✕	Two-touch	HOME DEAF WE	O⌉⊕J✕ק✕ I⊂J ✕ϑ✕ I⊂ϯ✕›✕
✕ →✕→ ✕	Arm Movement while Touching	BLACK PLEASE	I⊖⁓x̄‹ ∩⊕ϯ x̄
✕ ↷	Arm Movement with grazing Touch	HAPPY PAPER COUNT	∩⊕ϯ✕Aᴴ ∩⊕⊕✕›ᴴ Ψ∘⊕∩⊕✕ϑ

MOVEMENT

Hand Movements

Sometimes hand movements occur while the hands are making some other movement at the same time. When this happens we write the movement symbols one after the other. How do we know which symbol comes first? Well, it is a little like the "I before E" rule in English:

(a) x̄ (continued touching) comes before other movements, as in WISH

(b) Hand movements come before Arm movements ("H before A"), as in OPEN-DOOR

(c) when the handshape or location changes, the new handshape or location symbol comes before a final touch × or pause ¦, as in LEARN or ASK-A-QUESTION .

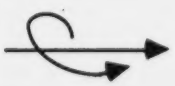
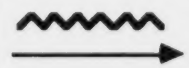
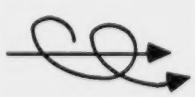
(d) if both handshape and location change, the new handshape comes *before* the new location, as in LEARN .

The chart on the next page shows how we combine hand movements with other movements in **SignFont** writing. Refer to it and the chart on page 33 as you do the exercise below.

4. Think about the movement in the signs glossed below. Try to write the **SignFont** movement symbols for each sign. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

1. AGAIN ζ×
2. TWO-WEEKS _____
3. ENJOY _____
4. LIVE _____
5. STOP _____
6. SUGAR _____
7. GOVERNMENT _____
8. FAMILY _____
9. PIG _____
10. UNDERSTAND _____

Complex Movements with Hand Movements

	Twist during Touch	ONION BITTER CHEESE	
	Twist, then Touch	AGAIN GET-UP	
	Twist during Arm Movement (A)	SUCCEED	
	Twist during Arm Movement (B)	HAPPEN OPEN-DOOR	
	Wiggle during Arm Movement	FLIRT WALK	
	Circle during Arm Movement	SNAKE	
	Circle then Touch	GOVERNMENT	
A ⟶ B	Handshape Change during Arm Movement	MANY SLEEP ASK-A-QUESTION	

When Both Hands Move

Most of the time we write the copy symbol = to indicate that both hands are making the movement. When the movement is converging, as in MEET, or diverging, as in DIFFERENT, the movement symbols themselves give us that information, so we can leave out the copy symbol.

A special use of the touch symbol × appears in signs like SHOW, where the hands move together as if they were glued to each other. Signs like this always have (at least):

- 2 Action Area symbols (σ and ⊕ in SHOW)
- a single touch symbol ×
- one or more arm movement symbols (in SHOW)
- the copy symbol =

Opposite Copy

When the left hand makes a copy of the movement in the opposite direction, we write the opposite copy symbol ≠ *after* all the basic movement symbols, as in INSTEAD. Sometimes, only part of the movement is in the opposite direction, as in DIE. Notice that the opposite copy symbol appears after the twist-out symbol ↄ, showing that only this part is in the opposite direction.

5. Circle the group of symbols that correctly spells the movement of each sign. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

6. Write the movement symbol(s) for each sign. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

1. $\bar{X}\wedge$

2. _____

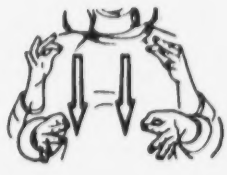
3. _____

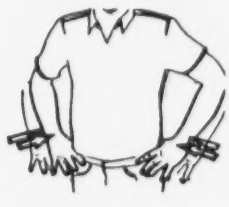
4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8.  _____

9.  _____

10. _____

11. _____

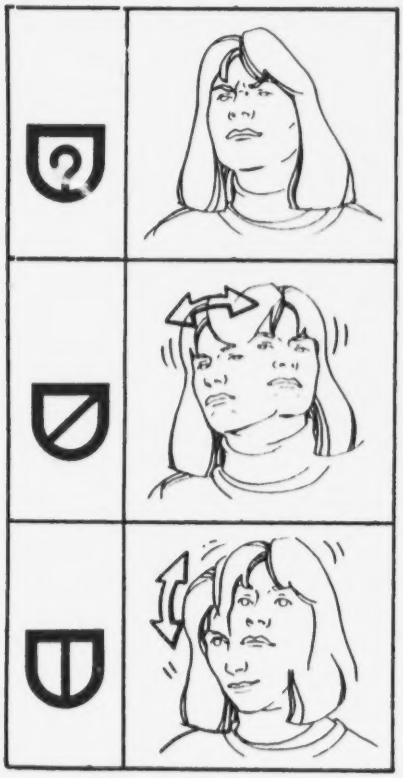
12. _____

ᓇᐅᔨᓴᐅᕐᓂᖅ NON-MANUALS

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS and body language are called non-manuals. They are used to show emotion and also as part of the grammar of sign language. There aren't enough symbols in any language, even in **SignFont**, to write down all human emotions. But we can write the non-manuals that change the grammar or meaning of a sign.

Practice writing these symbols in the space below.

SENTENCE MARKERS change the meaning of a sentence.



Question includes any kind of question (usually eybrows up and chin up), as in "WHAT-THAT?" ᖁᓯᑎᐅᕙᓪᓕ-ᐱᓯᑎᐅᕙᓪᓕ, for "What is that?"

Negation includes any kind of negative (usually shaking the head), as in "neg UNDERSTAND." ᖃᐅᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓘ, for "I don't understand."

Exclamation means you nod your head for emphasis, as in "FINISH!" ᑎ ᓅᓯᘁᓱᓵ. or "I can!" ᑎ ᖃᐅᐯᓵ.

Focus means you raise your eyebrows, but you're not asking a question. It happens most often with SUPPOSE and IF, and in sentences like FENCE, CAT JUMP-OVER ᗐ ᕆᓂᓂᐠᔭᓄ, ᐯ•ᐹᔑᐠᔨᓄᐣ ᐯᓕᓂᕆᐹᐱᓗᐯ.

ADVERBS affect the meanings of one or two signs in the middle of a sentence.

Just refers to something very near in time or space, as in "just now" or "just over there." For example, NOW MOTHER EAT ᗐ ᕼᓯᘐᐯ= ᛯᘐᑐᐠᐣ ᑐᓕᐹᑐᐠᐣ.

Carelessly means a mistake was made, or something was done sloppily, as in ME SLEEP SUNRISE ᗐ ᐃᓂᖅᐠ ᛯᐹᔭᐯᑐᓕ ᑕᘐᖏᓭᐱᐠ for "Oops, I overslept."

Normally means there was nothing special about what happened, but it might have been enjoyable, as in ME ENJOY ᗐ ᐃᓂᖅᐠ ᑎᐹᖅᖃᓇᐣ for "Oh, I enjoyed it."

Very is used when we emphasize the size, shape, or quality of something, as in L.A. BIGGEST ᗐ ᕼᔨᐹᐹᐸ-ᑎᓯᘐᐱᐣ for "L.A. is the biggest!"

NON-MANUALS

BODY-MARKERS show when we turn our eyes, face, and shoulders to change characters in a story, and so on.

Turn toward the **signing side** (to the **right** side, if you are right-handed)

Turn toward the **other side** (to the **left** side, if you are right-handed)

Look up.

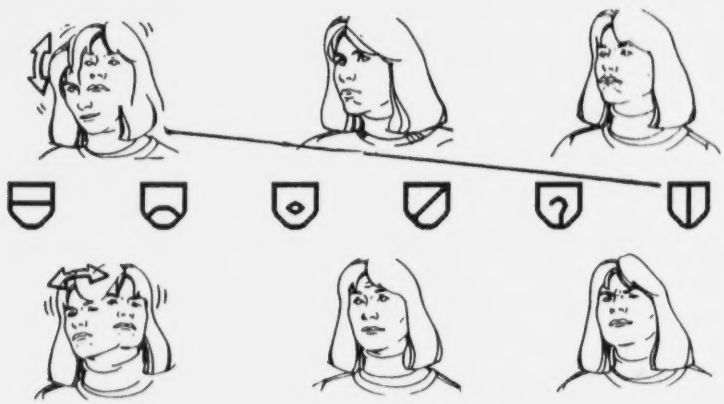
Look down.

Tilt back.

As you can see from the examples, we put these non-manual markers at the BEGINNING of a sign or sentence.

NON-MANUALS

1. Draw a line to match the picture of each facial expression with its **SignFont** symbol. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.



2. Adding a non-manual marker changes the meaning. Add a non-manual marker to alter the meaning of the glosses as shown. The first one is done for you. Answers begin on page 53.

   1. Change I UNDERSTAND ᐃᓂᒃ ᓇᐧᔨᕽᐱᐃ to mean "I do **NOT** understand."

      ᐁ ᐃᓂᒃ ᓇᐧᔨᕽᐱᐃ

   2. Change YOU UNDERSTAND ᐃᓂᒻᒄ ᓇᐧᔨᕽᐱᐃ to mean "Do you understand?"

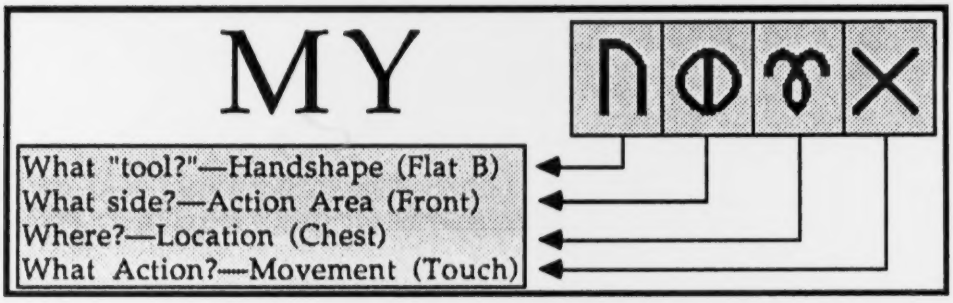
      _____

   3. Change YOU EAT ᐃᓂᒻᒄ ᐅᓰᐧᕽᐣ to mean "Did**N'T** you eat?"

      _____

   4. Change I ENJOY ᐃᓂᒃ ᑎᐧᒃᖘᓴᐣ to mean "I **REALLY** enjoy it!"

      _____



IN THIS SECTION we will put together everything we learned about writing signs. First, let's review the general form of a sign. You remember that writing a sign is like describing any job we do with a tool. We need to know:

° What *tool* do we use?	the *Handshape*
° Which *side* of the tool is active?	the *Action Area*
° *Where* do we have to do the job?	the *Location*
° What *action* do we perform with the tool?	the *Movement*
° *How* do we do it?	*Non-manuals*

Some signs have more symbols, but they all have these same basic parts. The only thing we haven't talked about is the punctuation we use on the page in addition to non-manuals.

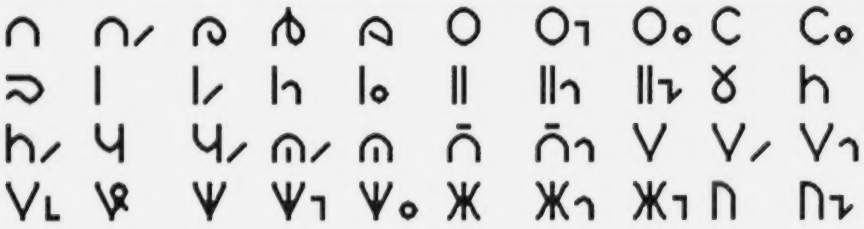
SignFont uses the following punctuation marks:

SignFont	English
,	, or ;
.	.
()	()
-	- for signs with two parts, as in REMEMBER
, , etc.	? ! etc., but starting a sentence

Here is the complete set of **SignFont** symbols, followed by a review of spelling rules for writing with **SignFont**.

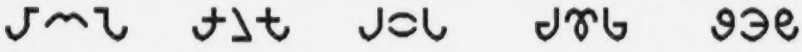
SIGNFONT ALPHABET SUMMARY

Handshape

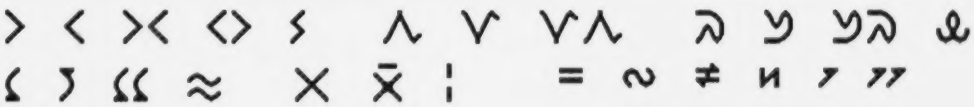


Action Area

Location



Movement



Non-Manuals

1. **Left-handed and right-handed signers write exactly the same.** Wherever we use the word *right* in this Handbook, it means "the side or arm you use in signing;" similarly, *left* means "the other side." Keep this picture in mind and you won't go wrong.

POLICE

2. **When the hands differ in handshape, action Area, or location, spell out the difference.** For instance, WRITE , HELP , YEAR , RUSSIA , and SICK .

3. **When the hands touch or approach each other, write both Action Areas, even if the Action Areas are the same.** For example, WITH .

4. **The "I before E" rules: The Order of Movement Symbols.**

   - The symbol for continuous touch comes *before* all other movement symbols, as in PLEASE .
   - **Hand** movements come *before* **Arm** movements ("H before A"), as in FOR .
   - When the handshape or location in a sign changes, the new handshape or location comes *before* a final touch or pause, as in JOT-DOWN or GENTLEMAN .
   - If both handshape and location change, the new handshape comes *before* the new location, as in LEARN .

5. **Movement "accent marks" come <u>after</u> the part of the movement they describe.**

   - All or only part of the movement may be repeated, as in FEEL or SNAKE .
   - All or only part of the movement may be in opposite directions, as in INSTEAD or DIE .

6. **The symbols >< and <> are <u>never</u> followed by copy symbols.** For example, MEET , and DIFFERENT .

Answers to exercises begin on page 53.

1. Circle the item that matches the SignFont word. Use the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.

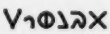
1.

2.

3.

---

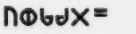
2. These signs have been written in **SignFont**. Beneath each one write an English word usually associated with the sign. Use the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.



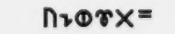
1. BLIND

2. _____

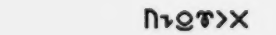
3. _____



4. _____

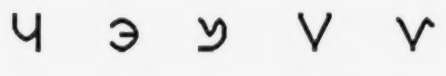


5. _____



6. _____

3. Which of these belong together? Circle the symbols in each row that belong with the word on the left. Use the symbol chart on page 44 for help. The first one is done for you.

1. LOCATIONS
2. HANDSHAPES
3. MOVEMENTS 
4. ACTION AREAS
5. NON-MANUAL BEHAVIORS

---

4. Write the **SignFont** movement symbols that go with each gloss on the lines provided. (HINT: The answers can be found somewhere in the rows on the right.) Use the symbol charts on pages 26 - 29 and the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.

1. EVERY
2. WHERE _____
3. SHOES _____
4. GET-UP _____
5. ENJOY _____
6. SORRY _____
7. OTHER _____
8. SHOW _____
9. EXCUSE _____

5. These signs have been written in **SignFont**. Pick the right **SignFont** expression from the list and copy it next to the gloss. (HINT: The list on the right is not in the same order as the list on the left.) Use the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.

1.	BOOK	<u>ᑎᐞᐞᚷᔑ=ᓄ</u>	ᐁᐩᐦᑊ
2.	IDEA	_____	ᐅᑎᘐᔑᚷᐱᐁ=
3.	SAD	_____	ᕼᗝᔑᚷᐩ
4.	DREAM	_____	ᓀᘏᐯᐱᔕᓄ
5.	ASK-A-QUESTION	_____	ᐁᐞᔑ
6.	CAR	_____	ᕼᔑᚷ≈ᐩ
7.	CAMERA	_____	ᑎᐞᐞᚷᔑ=ᓄ
8.	SUNRISE	_____	ᛯᐞᔑᒐᐯ=
9.	ONE-DOLLAR	_____	ᕼᔕᘐᔑᖘ≈
10.	SURPRISE	_____	ᑕᘐᑎᘏᖘᐱ

6. Read each **SignFont** question. Then pick your answer from the list at the right, and draw a line. Use the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

7. First, read all signs on the right. Then figure out which one belongs to each sentence. Write it in the blank space. Use the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.

1. [illegible] _____ [illegible].

2. [illegible] [illegible] _____.

3. [illegible] _____ [illegible].

4. [illegible] _____ [illegible].

5. _____ [illegible].

8. Write the **SignFont** symbols for each of the following signs. Use the dictionary for help. Write the handshape, with the accent mark if needed, in the first box. Put the action area in the second box and the location in the third box. Finally, put the movement symbols in the last box; there may be more than one movement symbol. The first one is done for you.

1. THINK | | | | |
2. RED | | | | |
3. HAPPY | | | | |
4. HAVE | | | | |
5. LOUSY | | | | |
6. CAN | | | | |

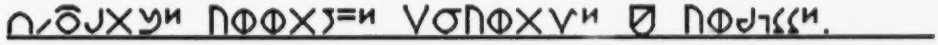
HINT: This one may have an empty box. Can you figure out which one?

9. Write a sign in **SignFont** for each object pictured below. Don't forget to describe the **handshape, action area, location**, and **movement** in each sign. Use the dictionary in the back of the Handbook for help. The first one is done for you.

1.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

10. Write these sentences in **SignFont**. Use the dictionary for help. The first one is done for you.

1. GIRL BOOK READ NOT-YET



2. HUSBAND EXCITED REASON BUY CAPTION #T.V.

_____

3. NOW YOU READ WRITE **SIGNFONT** EASY

_____

4. WHY YOU NOT EAT

_____

5. YESTERDAY ME BUY NEW CHEESE DELICIOUS

_____

Here are some other things that you can do to practice **SignFont**.

1. Spell your name (first and last):

2. Write your name sign:

3. Write one sentence about your best friend (make sure you don't write English):

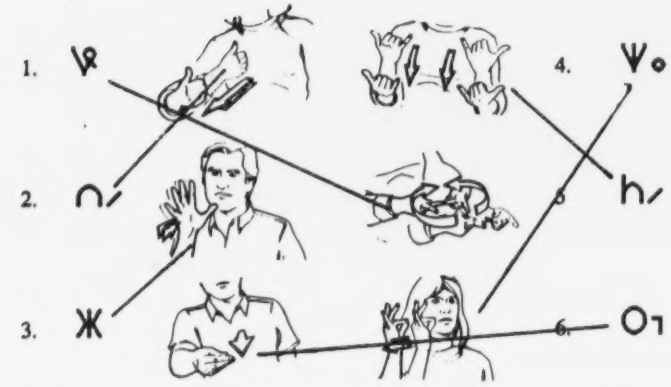
4. Write one sentence about your favorite TV show (make sure you don't write English):

5. Write one sentence that tells how you feel about writing in **SignFont** (make sure you don't write English):

Answers to Handshape Exercises

1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

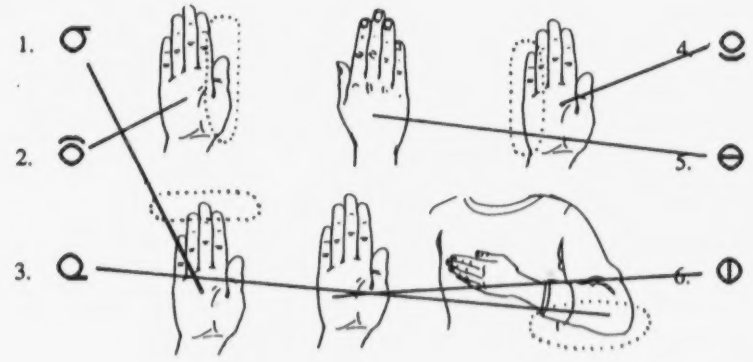
2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

3. 1. 

4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

5. 4, X, E, I, 6 or W, 8, 5, 9 or F, C, D

Answers to Action Area Exercises

1. 1. 

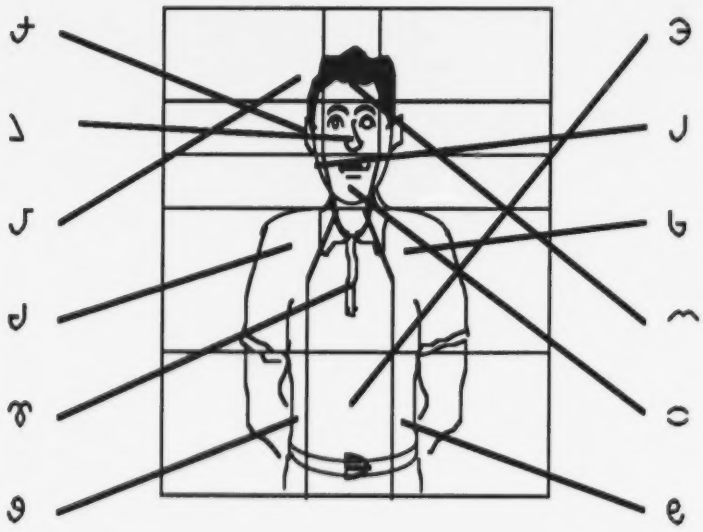
2.

1.	ᑎᐠᖮᐱᓄ	4.	ᐃᓂᖮ	7.	ᐅᓀᐯᓄ
2.	ᐃᓂᓚᐯ	5.	ᐅᓀᐠᔪᐯᐱᐯ	8.	ᐯᓄᐠᔪᐯᐱᓄ
3.	ᓂᓘᐠᖮᐱᓄ	6.	ᐲᓂᔪᐯᓴ	9.	ᑎᓘᓂᓂᐯᓄ

3. 1. ᐁ 2. ᐄ 3. ᐆ 4. ᐃ 5. ᐊ 6. ᐏ 7. ᐁ 8. ᐆ 9. ᐇ 10. ᐉ

Answers to Location Exercises

1.



2.

1.	ᔕ	4.	ᔖ	8.	ᔖ
2.	ᔮᔗ	5.	ᔒ	9.	ᔭ
3.	ᔓ	6.	ᔓ	10.	No symbol is needed for this "neutral location"
		7.	ᔪ		

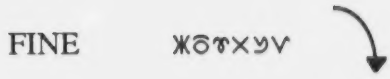
3. You should have checked YOU, PREACH, and TEACH.

Answers to Movement Exercises

1. 1. 2. 3.

4. 5. 6.

2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

3. 1. FINE 

2. INSTEAD

3. CREATE

4. LOUSY

4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

7. 8. 9. 10.

5. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

6. 1. 2. 3. 4.

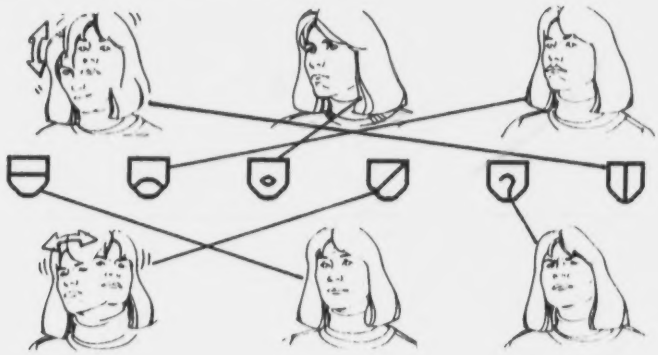
5. 6. 7. 8.

9. 10. 11. 12.

ANSWERS

Answers to Non-manuals Exercises

1.



2. 1. [illegible] [illegible] 2. [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible] [illegible] 4. [illegible] [illegible]

Answers to Exercises in "How to Write"

1. 1. 2. 3.

2. 1. BLIND 2. COLOR 3. BREAK

4. REST 5. HAVE 6. BROKE

3. 1. LOCATIONS [illegible] 2. HANDSHAPES [illegible]

3. MOVEMENTS [illegible] 4. ACTION AREAS [illegible]

5. NON-MANUAL BEHAVIORS [illegible]

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅ ANSWERS

4. 1. ᐊᐯᖏ 2. ᔪᖏ 3. ᐊᓂᖏ 4. ᕿᐊ 5. ᖃᓇᖏ 6. ᖃᓇᖏ

7. ᕿᕿ 8. ᐊᔭᓂ 9. ᐊᔭᖏ

5.

1.	BOOK	ᑎᐹᐹᐊᔪᓂᖏ	6.	CAR	ᓇᓐᕐᐯᐱᓍᖏ
2.	IDEA	ᐱᓂᔨᐊᔭ	7.	CAMERA	ᐃᓄᒋᑐᔅᖃᓂ
3.	SAD	ᐋᐹᔨᒪᐯᓂ	8.	SUNRISE	ᑕᑐᑎᓇᖃᐱ
4.	DREAM	ᐃᔨᔭᐊᓂᔭ	9.	ONE-DOLLAR	ᐃᐹᔪ
5.	ASK-A-QUESTION	ᐃᐹᔭᐃᖁ	10.	SURPRISE	ᑐᓄᒋᐊᔭᐱᓕᓂ

6. 1. 2.

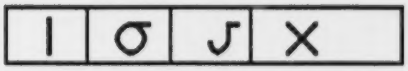
3. 4.

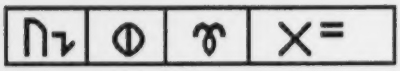
5.

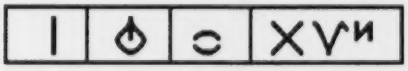
7. 1. ᐱᓕᑦᓂᖏ 2. ᐯᐧᐹᑐᕐᐊᔪᓯ 3. ᑎᓯᖏᔪᓂ

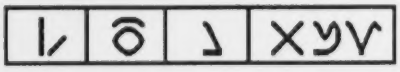
4. ᐋᐹᒋᐯᑐᓄ 5. ᐯᓕᐹᐹᕿᕿᐯᓂᖏ

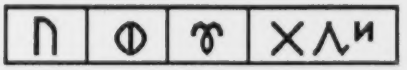
ANSWERS

8. 1. THINK 

4. HAVE 

2. RED 

5. LOUSY 

3. HAPPY 

6. CAN

9.

1. ᑎᔑᔑᕉᐸᐧᐯ
2. ᑎᘿᘐᕉᔑ=
3. ᐄᘐᘿᕉᐢ
4. ᐯ∘ᘐᔑᕉᗐᐢ
5. ᑎᘐᘐᕉᔪ=ᐢ
6. ᐃᘿᘿᕉᐱᔕᐢ

10.

1. ᐠ/ᘘᔑᗐᐢ ᑎᘐᘐᕉᔑ=ᐢ ᐯᔑᑎᘐᕉᐯᐢ ᗡ ᑎᘐᒍᐢᐢᔪᐢ.
2. ᑕᘘᓀᕉ-ᑕᘓᘐᕉ ᗊ/ᘐᖁᕉᐱᔕᐢ ᗡ ᘪᔑᓀᔕ ᗯ ᐅ₁ᔑᑎᘐᕉᔪᐯ ᐯ∘ᘐᘐᕉᐸᐧᐢ ᔕᘐ:ᐯ.
3. ᗡ ᕼ/ᘓᐯ= ᐃᔑᖁ/: ᐯᔑᑎᘐᕉᐯᐢ, ᐅ∘ᘐᑎᘐᕉᔪᐢ ᔕᘐ:Ᏺ∘ ᑎᔕᘓᐱᕉᐱᐢ.
4. ᗡ ᑎᔑᓀᕉᐯᕼ/ ᐃᔑᖁ/: ᐠ/ᔕᒋᕉᔪ ᐅ₁ᘐᒋᕉᕉᐢ.
5. ᐠ/ᘘᔑᕉᗐᕉ ᐃᔑᖁᕉ ᐅ₁ᔑᑎᘐᕉᔪᐯ ᑎ₁ᘓᑎᘐᕉᐸᐧᐢ ᐯᘐᘐᔕᐧᐢ ᗡ ᗊᘐᒋᖁ₁ᕉᔪᘔᓪᒪ=.

FINGERSPELLING AND NUMERAL SYMBOLS

A	∩	N	⫴	1	∣
B	∩	O	○	2	∨
C	⊂	P	∀∨	3	∨⁄
D	⊩	Q	⫐∨	4	⩃
E	⩍	R	⩒	5	⋇
F	∀∘	S	⩍	6	∀
G	⫐	T	⩍	7	∨∟
H	⫴⊖	U	⫴	8	⋒
I	⊦	V	∨	9	∀∘
J	⊦ɔ	W	∀	0	○
K	∀	X	⊦		
L	⊩	Y	⊦⁄		
M	∀	Z	⊮		

PRONOUNS There are many pronouns in Sign Language. Here are a few of them.

I, Me, etc.:		*My, Our, etc.:*		*Myself, Ourselves, etc.:*	
(base):	ᐃᓂ		ᑎᐱ		ᓀᓂ
I	ᐃᓂᕕᐟ	MY	ᑎᐱᕕᐟ	MYSELF	ᓀᓂᕕᐟᓐ
WE	ᐃᓂᕕᐟᐳᐟ	OUR	ᑎᑲᕕᐟᐳᐟ	OURSELVES	ᓀᓂᕕᐟᐳᐟ
YOU(one)	ᐃᓂᕕᓯ	YOUR(one)	ᑎᐱᕕᓯ	YOURSELF	ᓀᓂᕕᓯᓐ
YOU(many)	ᐃᓂᕕᓯᖅ	YOUR(many)	ᑎᐱᕕᓯᖅ	YOURSELVES	ᓀᓂᕕᓯᖅ
HE/SHE	ᐃᓂᔪᓕ	HIS/HER	ᑎᐱᔪᓕ	HIM/HERSELF	ᓀᓂᔪᓕᓐ
	ᐃᓂᑲᓕ		ᑎᐱᑲᓕ		ᓀᓂᑲᓕᓐ
THEY	ᐃᓂᔪᓕᖅ	THEIR	ᑎᐱᔪᓕᖅ	THEMSELVES	ᓀᓂᔪᓕᖅ
	ᐃᓂᑲᓕᖅ		ᑎᐱᑲᓕᖅ		ᓀᓂᑲᓕᖅ

The two of us, the two of them, etc.

			(base): ᐯᐅ		
WE-TWO	ᐯᐅᓇᓐ	THEY-TWO	ᐯᐅᔪᓕᐳᓐ	YOU-TWO	ᐯᐅᕕᓯᐳᓐ
			ᐯᐅᑲᓕᐳᓐ		

SignFont/English Word List

— ᑎ —

ᑎᐅᐃᘐᔪᕕᓂ	Practice
ᑎᐅᑎᐅᘐᔪᕕᓂ	Scrub (clothes)
ᑎᐅᑎᐅᘐᓭᓂ	Wash-dishes
ᑎᐅᐅᕽ	With
ᑎᐅᐅᘐᓭᓂ	Wash (clothes)
ᑎᐅᖃᘐᐱᕽ	Live
ᑎᐅᖃᘐᐯᐱᕽᓂ	Bath
ᑎᐅᖃᘐᓭᓂ	Sorry
ᑎᐅᓭᓐᓂ	Wash-a-car
ᑎᑐᓴᓭᕽ	Attitude
ᑎᑕᑕᕽᔪᕽ	How
ᑎᐅᑎᑐᕽᔪ	Dollar-bill

— ᑎᓯ —

ᑎᓯᐅᐅᔪᓐᓂ	Tournament
ᑎᓯᐅᐅᕽᔪ	Far
ᑎᓯᐅᔪᕕᓂ	Commute
ᑎᓯᓄᔪᑐᕽᔪᕽ	Continue
ᑎᓯᓄᑐᕽᔪ	Doesn't
ᑎᓯᓄᑐᕽᔪ	Not
ᑎᓯᑐᑕᐅᘐᓈᓂ	Turtle
ᑎᓯᑐᔪᕽᔭᕽ	Yesterday
ᑎᓯᑐᔪᕽᔪᓂ	Girl
ᑎᓯᑐᔪᕽᔪᔪ	Tomorrow
ᑎᓯᑐᐱᓐᓂ	Or
ᑎᓯᑐᔪᐸ	Other
ᑎᓯᑕᓄᕽᐯᓂ	Every
ᑎᓯᑕᓄᕽᔪᕽ	Follow
ᑎᓯᑐᓐᕽᐯ-ᑎᓯᓄᑐᕽ	Remember
ᑎᓯᑕᖅᔪᓂ	Yourself

— ᑎᖁ —

ᑎᖁᑕᐱᐯ	Switch

— ᓄ —

ᓄᐅᔪᕽᐱᐃ	Understand
ᓄᐅᑐᕽᐱᐱᕽ	Warm
ᓄᐅᓄᔪᘐᓂ	Bowling
ᓄᐅᐱᕽ	How-many
ᓄᐅᐯᕽ	Can
ᓄᐅᐯᓐᓂ	Doubtful
ᓄᐅᐸᐸᓂ	Yes
ᓄᐅᑦᐯ。	**SignFont**
ᓄᐅᔪᘐᕽᓂ	Many
ᓄᐅᔪᘐᕽ〃	Very-many
ᓄᑕᑕᕽᔪᖁᐸ	Break
ᓄᑕᑕᕽᓂ	Shoes
ᓄᑕᑐᕽᐯᓂ	Ice-cream
ᓄᑲᑎᐅᕽᐱᕽ	Help
ᓄᑲᑎᐅᕽᘐᕽ	Help-us
ᓄᑲᑎᐅᕽᔪᖃᓯᕽ	Help-you
ᓄᑲᑕᓭᕽ	Year
ᓄᑲᑕᕽᔪᓂ	Baseball
ᓄᑲᑕᕽᐸᐸᕽ	Make
ᓄᑲᑐᔪᐸᘐᕽ	Nothing
ᓄᑲᐯᐱᓐᓂ	Car
ᓄᑕᑕᖁᐸᕽ	Accident

— ᓅ —

ᓅᐅᑦᐯ	T.V.
ᓅᑕᐯᔪᕽ	Try

— ᐅ —

ᐅᓄᑕᑕᕽ	Dollar

— ᐅᖁ —

ᐅᖁᐅᐅᑕᕽ	In
ᐅᖁᐅᓄᘐᐯᔪᕽ	Exchange
ᐅᖁᐅᓄᕽᐸᐸᑎ	Melt
ᐅᖁᐅᓄᕽᔪᕽᕽ	Number
ᐅᖁᐅᑎᐅᕽᑎᕽ	Jot-down
ᐅᖁᐅᑐᕽ-ᑎᑫᓄᕽ	Lunch
ᐅᖁᐅᔪᒃᐯᕽ	Sweat
ᐅᖁᐅᔪᕽᘐᕽ	Home
ᐅᖁᐅᑐᕽᓂ	Eat
ᐅᖁᐅᔪᓂ	Put
ᐅᖁᐅᓭᓐᓂ	Movement
ᐅᖁᑕᑕᕽᐸᐸᕽ	Clear
ᐅᖁᑫᓐᔪᓂ	Teach
ᐅᖁᐅᑎᐅᕽᔪᐯ	Buy
ᐅᖁᐅᑎᐅᕽᓂ	Money
ᐅᖁᐅᔭᖃᐱᓂ	Store
ᐅᖁᐅᔪᑦ	Give

— ᐅ。 —

ᐅ。ᐅᑎᐅᕽᔪᓂ	Write
ᐅ。ᐅᑎᐅᘐᐯᐱᐯᓂᔪ	Handwriting
ᐅ。ᑕᔨᒃᒪᐃᓯᓂ	Surprise
ᐅ。ᐅᓄᔪᕽᓂ	Earring

— ᑕ —

ᑕᐅᓄᓴᕽᓂ	Earphones
ᑕᐅᖃᘐᐯ	Wish
ᑕᐅᐸᐯ	Chicago
ᑕᓄᐅᕽᕽ	Computer
ᑕᑐᑎᓄᘐᐱ	Sunrise
ᑕᑐᑕᓐᐸᓄ	President
ᑕᑐᑕᔨᓂ	Action
ᑕᑐᑕᕽᔪᕽ	Class
ᑕᑐᓐᕽ-ᑕᐅᐅᕽ	Husband
ᑕᑐᓐᕽᔪᐅᑎ	Man
ᑕᑐᓐᘐᐅᑎᓂ	Boy
ᑕᑐᓄᕽ	Listen
ᑕᑐᔪᒃᐸᐸ	Happy-face
ᑕᑐᔪᒃᘐᔪᓂ	Beard
ᑕᑐᔪᕽ-ᑕᑐᑎᐅᕽ	Picture
ᑕᑐᑐᕽᐯᓄ	Old
ᑕᑐᓴᕽᓂ	Police
ᑕᑐᐯᓂ	Pepper
ᑕᑕᑦᓄᓂ	Milk
ᑕᐅᐅᕽᘐᓂᓂ	England

— ᑕ。 —

ᑕ。ᐅᑐᘐᐯ	Thick

— ᔅ —

ᔅᐅᖃᘐᓭᓂ	Priest

SignFont/English Word List

	Bird
	Zoom-off
	Eyeglasses
— I —	
	Minute
	Meet
	Quick
	Sign
	Happen
	Ask
	Where
	First
	Only
	Last-week
	Answer
	One-dollar
	One
	Start
	Can't
	Different, But
	When
	Hearing
	Red
	Discuss
	Tall
	Stars
	Computer
	Also
	Smart
	Black
	Mouse
	Succeed
	Around
	Cancel
	Show
	Pop-up
	Begin
	Very-long
	Specific
	Square
	Sun
	Think-of
	Government
	Think
	For
	China
	Goal
	Cent
	Nose
	Deaf
	Disappointed
	Who
	Bitter
	You
	I, Me
	We
	Them, They
	She, There
— I —	
	L.A.
	Library
	Later
	Linguist
	Bill
	Language
	Running
— I —	
	Dictionary
	Develop
— I —	
	Clock
	Dream
	Non-manuals
	Must
	Texas
	Onion
	Spain, Spanish
	Mexican, Mexico
— I —	
	Biggest
	Huge
	Camera
	Wise
	Who
— I —	
	U.S.
	Normal(ly)
	Funny
	Cute, Sugar
	Horse
	Egg
	History
— I —	
	Researcher
	Reason
	Religion
— I —	
	If
	Artist
	Final, Last
	Thin
	Idea
	Suppose
— I —	
	Same
	Now
	Today

SignFont/English Word List

ᐱᓇᒪᓂ Yellow
ᐱᓇᒪᓂ= Play

— ᐊᓂ —

ᐊᓂᑎᐅᐯᐧ-ᐱᓂᐅᐯ What-that
ᐊᓂᑎᑎᐯ≈‹› Et-cetera

— ᓀ —

ᓀᐅ⊂ᖮᓀᐯᘐᓪ= Delicious

— ᓀᓂ —

ᓀᓂᐅᘏᐯ Touch
ᓀᓂᐅᓴᖮᐯ= Sick
ᓀᓂᐅᓴᘐᐯ″ Sick-of
ᓀᓂᐅ⊂ᐯᐧ Taste
ᓀᓂᐅᖮᐯᐱᔭᐧ Excited
ᓀᓂᐅᖮᐯᐱᐧ Feel
ᓀᓂᐅᖮᐯᔨ Sensitive
ᓀᓂᐅᘐᓪ″ Dislike

— ᐃ —

ᐃᘏᓴᐯᐱᘐ Create
ᐃᘏ⊂ᐯᘐᐧ Talk
ᐃᑎᑎᔪ=ᐧ War
ᐃᑎᑎᐯᘐ Fence

— ᐯ —

ᐯᐅᑎᐅᘁᘐ Two-weeks
ᐯᐅᐅᔨᓐᐯᓕᓪ-ᐯᐅᐅᘐ Apply
ᐯᐅᘐᐧ Second
ᐯᐅᑎᐅᘁᓐ″ Worn-out
ᐯᐅᓪ-ᓇᘏᘏᓭᐯ Two-years
ᐯᓭᐅᘁ≈ᐧ Salt
ᐯᘏ⊂ᐯᐧ Vegetable
ᐯᑎᑎᐅᐯ Stand
ᐯᑎᑎᐅᐯᐯᐧ Read
ᐯᑎᑎᐅᐯᐯ″ Read-fast
ᐯᑎᑎᐯᘐᐯ Backward
ᐯᑎᔪᐯᘐ See
ᐯᑎᔪᐯᐧ Let's-see
ᐯᑎ⊂ᐯᓭᐧᘐ Snake

ᐯᑎᖮᓐᐯ Stuck
ᐯᖮᘏᘁᐯᐧ Fix-car

— ᐯᓂ —

ᐯᓂᐅᐅᐯᐱᔨᐧ Basketball
ᐯᓂᐅᘐᐧ Third
ᐯᓂᓪ Three
ᐯᓂᘏᔪᐯᘐᐯ Lousy
ᐯᓂᓇᓚᓪ Car-there

— ᐯᓕ —

ᐯᓕᐅᑎᐅᐯᔨᐯ Get-Up
ᐯᓕᐅᔪᓐᐯ Blind
ᐯᓕᐅᔪᓚᘐ Quote
ᐯᓕᐅ⊂ᐯᐯᐧ Frog
ᐯᓕᐅᖮᘐᐯ Vampire
ᐯᓕᓇᓪᐯᐯ Hard
ᐯᓕᑎᑕᐅᐱᔪᐯ Jump-over

— ᐯᓕ —

ᐯᓕᑎ≈ᘐ Walk

— ᐱ —

ᐱᐅᐅᐯᔨ‹›ᓐᘐᔨᐯ Place
ᐱᐅᐯ= Person
ᐱᐅᐯᔭ= People
ᐱᐅᐸᐧ= Party
ᐱᘏᘏᓭᔭ= People
ᐱᓇᘏᐯᓭ= Carefully

— ᐱ —

ᐱᘏ⊂ᐯᐧ Water

— ᐱᓂ —

ᐱᓂᐅᑎᐅᐯᘐ Count
ᐱᓂᐅᐅᓐᐯᘐ≠ Instead
ᐱᓂᐅᐅᘐᓐ≠ᐧ Explain
ᐱᓂᐅᐅᐯᔨ‹›ᐧ Caption
ᐱᓂᐅᐅᐯᓐᐧ Sewing
ᐱᓂᐅᔪᐯᐱᔭᐯ Indians
ᐱᓂᐅᔪᓚᘐᐧ Preach
ᐱᓂᐅᔪᐯᓐᐧ Cat
ᐱᓂᐅᔪᓴᓭ Fruit
ᐱᓂᐅ⊂ᓐᐯ″ Expert

ᐱᓂᐅᐸᐸᐯᐧ Pepper
ᐱᓂᘏᑎᐅᐯᔨ″ Flunk
ᐱᓂᘏᘏᐯ‹› Diploma
ᐱᓂᘏᘏᐸ‹ᐯ Important
ᐱᓂᘏᘏᐯᔪᐯ= Family
ᐱᓂᘏᖮᐯᐧᐯ Buttons
ᐱᓂᓇᐯ:= Decide
ᐱᓂᘏᐯᐧ Pepper
ᐱᓂᐅᐅᐯ‹›ᐧ Story
ᐱᓂᐅᓚᔪᐯᐧ Volunteer

— ᐳ —

ᐳᐅᑐᘏᓭᓕᐧᐯ Include
ᐳᐅᔪᔨᐯᑐᐧ:ᓀᐳ Beautiful
ᐳᐅᔪᐯᑐᐧ Sleep
ᐳᐅᔪᓚᐯ= Sad
ᐳᐅᓀ=ᐧ Wonderful
ᐳᐅᓭ″ All-over
ᐳᐅᓀᑐᐧ Gone
ᐳᐅᐸ= Finish
ᐳᓪ⊂ᓴ≈ᐧ Color
ᐳᓇᑎᐅᓴᔪᐧ Movie
ᐳᓇᓇᓴᔪᐧ Cheese
ᐳᓇᓐᐳᐧ= Want
ᐳᘏᘏᐯ≈ᓀ=ᐧ Flirt
ᐳᘏᔨᓪᐯ=ᐧ Deer
ᐳᘏᖮᐯᐯᖮᐯᐯ Gentleman
ᐳᘏᖮᐯᐧ Father
ᐳᘏ⊂ᐯᐧ Mother
ᐳᘏᖮᐯᐯ=ᐧ Clothes
ᐳᘏᖮᐯᓀᐯ Fine
ᐳᘏᓀᘓᐯ=ᐧ Russia
ᐳᘏᔪ Five-dollars
ᐳᓇᔪᐧ What
ᐳᓇ≈‹ᐧ Spelling
ᐳᑎᑎᐅ≈ᐧ Study
ᐳᑎᑎᐅᐯᐱᐅᐧᖮᐯ Learn

SignFont/English Word List

	Wait
	Memorize
,	Cool
	Tree
	America
— —	
	Rain
-	Snowman
	Snow
	Fat, Thick
	Boss
	Type
— —	
	Experience
	And
— —	
	Ask-you
	Box
	Room
	Bet
	Picnic
	Clean
	Cook
	Book
	School
	Eager
	Area
	Country
	Will
	Future
	Not-yet
	My
	Happy
	Please
,	Enjoy
	Its
	Their
	Rest
	Prove
	Arrive
	All
	Baby
-	Handshape
	Before
-	Son
	Full
	Frustrated
	Pig
	Here
	Die
	Easy
	Than
	Doesn't
	Almost
	Anyway
	Sweet
	Paper
	Open-door
	Door
	Kick
	Fall
	Forward
	Beer
	Relieved
	Stop
	Some
	Part
	Pie
	End
	Order
	Never
	Blue
	House
	City
	Paint
	Against
	Excuse
	Town
	Why
	Noon
	Day
— —	
	Stubborn
	Bother
— —	
	Gather
— —	
	Lie, Liar
	Limited
— —	
	Again
	Introduction
	Past
	Remind
	Have
	Tired
	Navy
	Stomach
	Forward
	New
	Mirror
	Compare
	Cabbage
	Broke
	Invite
,	Know
	Much-later

English/**SignFont** List

—A—

Accident	ᓀᓂᓂᓗᕐᕐᕐ
Action	ᑕᑐᑐᔪᐦᐩ
Again	ᑎᓵᐅᑎᐅᑦᕐ
Against	ᑎᓂᐅᐺᕐ
All	ᑎᘿᐅᓭᕐ
All-over	ᐦᐅᓭᐟ
Almost	ᑎᓀᘿᕐᐱ
Also	ᐃᑐᕐᕐᐦᐸ
America	ᐦᐄᘿᕐᓭᐦ
And	ᐦᓵᘿᐸᑐᓵ
Answer	ᐃᘿᑐᖅᓵᕐᑦᑦᐦ
Anyway	ᑎᓀᘿᕐᓀᕐᕐᐺᐦ
Apply	ᐯᐅᐅᔨᓀᐯᓵ-ᐯᐅᐅᐺ
Area	ᑎᐅᘿᖅᓭᐦ
Around	ᐃᓂᑐᓵᐅᓭᐦ
Arrive	ᑎᘿᐅᐺᕐ
Artist	ᐱᓭᑎᐅᕐᕐᐯᐦ
Ask	ᐃᐅᐺᓵᑦ
Ask-you	ᑎᐅᘿᖅᐟᕐᕐᓀᐯᐦ=
Attitude	ᐊᑐᓵᓭᕐ

—B—

Baby	ᑎᘿᐅᕐᔪᐦᐩ
Backward	ᐯᓂᓂᕐᔭᕐ
Baseball	ᓀᓭᑐᕐᐺᐦᐩ
Basketball	ᐯᐟᐅᐅᑦᑦᐱᐦᐩ
Bath	ᐊᘿᖅᖅᐯᐱᐦᐩ
Beard	ᑕᑐᔨᖅᖅᐺ=
Beautiful	ᐦᐅᓵᐳᐯᑐᑦᐺᐦ
Beer	ᑎᑐᔨᖅᓭ
Before	ᑎᘿᘿᕐᐺ
Begin	ᐃᓂᑎᘿᖅᔭ
Bet	ᑎᐅᐅᑦᐳᐸ
Biggest	ᐃᓵᐅᐅᐸᐳ-ᐊᐟᑐᐱᐟᐟ
Bill	ᐃᐟᑐᑐᕐᕐᐸᐳᑐ
Bird	ᓄᘿᑐᖅᑐᑐᐦ
Bitter	ᐃᓂᑐᖅᔭ
Black	ᐃᑕᓀᖅᐸ
Blind	ᐯᓵᐅᓵᓀᕐᕐ
Blue	ᑎᓄᑦᐦ
Book	ᑎᐅᐅᕐᕐᔭᐦᐩ
Boss	ᐦᓵᐅᔨᕐᕐᐦ
Bother	ᑎᐟᓄᑐᐺᕐᕐᐦ
Bowling	ᓀᐅᔪᐺᐦᐦ
Box	ᑎᐅᐅᐯᑦᑦᐯᐦ=
Boy	ᑕᑐᓀᖅᑐᓵᐦ
Break	ᓀᑐᑐᕐᔭᐸᐳ
Broke	ᑎᓵᓄᐺᕐᕐ
But	ᐃᘿᘿᕐᐸᐳ
Buttons	ᐯᓂᑐᖅᕐᐦᐯ
Buy	ᐱᓵᓂᑎᐅᕐᕐᐺᐯ

—C—

Cabbage	ᑎᓵᓄᔨᕐᕐᐦ
Camera	ᐃᓵᑐᑐᓵᖅᓭᓂ
Can	ᓀᐅᐯᐦ=
Cancel	ᐃᓂᑎᐅᕐᕐᐯᕐᕐᐺ
Can't	ᐃᘿᐅᐯᕐᕐᐯ
Caption	ᐯᓂᐅᐅᕐᕐᐸᐳᐦᐩ
Car	ᓀᓭᐯᐱᐟᐦᐩ
Car-there	ᐯᐟᓭᓵᑦ
Carefully	ᐯᓭᑐᕐᕐᓭᐦ=
Cat	ᐯᓂᐅᔨᕐᕐᓀᐦᐩ
Cent	ᐃᓂᐟᓄᕐᕐᐺ
Cheese	ᐦᓵᓵᓀᖅᔭᐦᐩ
Chicago	ᑕᐅᐸᐯ
China	ᐃᓂᔨᖅᖅᔭᐦᐩ
City	ᑎᓂᓂᕐᕐᐦᐦᓭ
Class	ᑕᑐᑐᕐᕐᔭᕐᕐᐦ=
Clean	ᑎᐅᐅᕐᕐᐺᐦᐩ
Clear	ᐱᓵᑐᑐᕐᕐᐸᐳᐦᐦ
Clock	ᐃᐅᘿᕐᕐᐦᐩ
Clothes	ᐦᐄᑐᖅᕐᕐᐯᐦ=
Color	ᐦᐄᐃᐅᓀᖅᖅᐦᐩ
Commute	ᐱᐟᘿᐺᓀᐦᐩ
Compare	ᑎᓵᘿᔭᐟᐦᐩ
Computer	ᐃᑐᑐᓭᐦᐩ, ᑕᓀᘿᕐᕐᐸᐳᕐᕐ
Continue	ᐱᐟᐃᑐᕐᕐᐺᐦ=
Cook	ᑎᐅᐅᕐᕐᔭᐦᐩ
Cool	ᐦᐄᓂᔨᑦᑦᐦᐩ, ᐦᐄᓂᔨᓴᖅᐦᐩ
Count	ᐯᓂᐅᑎᐅᕐᕐᐺ
Country	ᑎᐅᓀᖅᓭᓭ
Create	ᐱᑐᐟᕐᕐᐯᓵᐺ
Cute	ᐅᐃᐱᓂᕐᕐᐯᐦᐩ

—D—

Day	ᑎᓀᘿᖅᑦᑦᐸᐳᕐᕐ
Deaf	ᐃᓂᔨᕐᕐᐺᕐᕐ
Decide	ᐯᓂᓀᐯᑦ=
Deer	ᐦᐄᑐᔨᒐᕐᕐᐦᐦ
Delicious	ᐱᐅᓂᘿᖅᕐᐺᓀᓕᓵ=
Develop	ᐃᓂᑎᐅᖅᓭᐱ
Dictionary	ᐃᓂᑎᐅᕐᕐᐸᐦᐦ
Die	ᑎᘿᔪᐟᐸ=
Different	ᐃᘿᘿᕐᕐᐸᐳ
Diploma	ᐯᓂᑐᑐᕐᕐᐸᐳ
Disappointed	ᐃᓂᓂᐺᓵᕐ
Discuss	ᐃᑐᑎᐅᕐᕐᐦᐦ
Dislike	ᐱᐟᐅᐺᑦᐟᐟ
Doesn't	ᐱᐟᐃᓂᕐᕐᐺᐦ, ᑎᓀᘿᕐᕐᐸᐳ
Dollar	ᐅᐅᑐᕐᕐᐺ
Dollar-bill	ᐱᐅᑎᑐᕐᕐᐺ
Door	ᑎᑐᑐᕐᕐᔭᐦᐩ
Doubtful	ᓀᐅᐯᐦᐦᐺ
Dream	ᐃᐅᐅᔨᕐᕐᓴᐺ

—E—

Eager	ᑎᐅᐅᖅᖅᐺᓀᔪᐦᐩ
Earphones	ᑕᐅᔨᓴᕐᕐᓭᐦ=
Earring	ᐅᓂᐅᔨᕐᕐᐦᐩ
Easy	ᑎᓀᘿᐱᕐᕐᐱᐦᐩ

English/SignFont List

Eat
Egg
End
England
Enjoy
Et-cetera
Every
Exchange
Excited
Excuse
Experience
Expert
Explain
Eyeglasses

—F—

Fall
Family
Far
Fat
Father
Feel
Fence
Final
Fine
Finish
First
Five-dollars
Fix-car
Flirt
Flunk
Follow
For
Forward
Frog
Fruit
Frustrated
Full
Funny
Future

—G—

Gather
Gentleman
Get-Up
Girl
Give
Goal
Gone
Government

—H—

Handshape
Handwriting
Happen
Happy
Happy-face
Hard
Have
Hearing
Help
Help-us
Help-you
Here
History
Home
Horse
House
How
How-many
Huge
Husband

—I—

I
Ice-cream
Idea
If
Important
In
Include
Indians
Instead
Introduction
Invite
Its

—J—

Jot-down
Jump-over

—K—

Kick
Know

—L—

L.A.
Language
Last
Last-week
Later
Learn
Let's-see
Library
Lie, Liar
Limited
Linguist
Listen
Live
Lousy
Lunch

—M—

Make
Man

English/SignFont List

Many
Me
Meet
Melt
Memorize
Mexican
Mexico
Milk
Minute
Mirror
Money
Mother
Mouse
Movement
Movie
Much-later
Must
My

—N—

Navy
Never
New
Non-manuals
Noon
Normal(ly)
Nose
Not
Nothing
Not-yet
Now
Number

—O—

Old
One
One-dollar
Onion
Only
Open-door
Or
Order
Other

—P—

Paint
Paper
Part
Party
Past
People
Pepper
Person
Picnic
Picture
Pie
Pig
Place
Play
Please
Police
Pop-up
Practice
Preach
President
Priest
Prove
Put

—Q—

Quick
Quote

—R—

Rain
Read
Read-fast
Reason
Red
Relieved
Religion
Remember
Remind
Researcher
Rest
Room
Running
Russia

—S—

Sad
Salt
Same
School
Scrub (clothes)
Second
See
Sensitive
Sewing
She
Shoes
Show
Sick
Sick-of
Sign
SignFont
Sleep
Smart
Snake
Snow
Snowman
Some
Son
Sorry

English/SignFont List

Spain, Spanish
Specific
Spelling
Square
Stand
Stars
Start
Stomach
Stop
Store
Story
Stubborn
Stuck
Study
Succeed
Sugar
Sun
Sunrise
Suppose
Surprise
Sweat
Sweet
Switch

—T—

Talk
Tall
Taste
Teach
Texas
Than
Their
Them, They
There
Thick
Thin
Think
Think-of
Third
Three
Tired
Today
Tomorrow
Touch
Tournament
Town
Tree
Try
Turtle
T.V.
Two-weeks
Two-years
Type

—U—

Understand
U.S.

—V—

Vampire
Vegetable
Very-many
Very-long
Volunteer

—W—

Wait
Walk
Want
War
Warm
Wash (clothes)
Wash-a-car
Wash-dishes
Water
We
What
What-that
When
Where
Who
Why
Will
Wise
Wish
With
Wonderful
Worn-out
Write

—Y—

Year
Yellow
Yes
Yesterday
You
Yourself

—Z—

Zoom-off